The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 273.

DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The trial of Count von Arnim has been postponed until December 9th.

—Hans Borchsenius has been appointed ganger for the second Wisconsin district.

—The commission of Mrs. Louisa F. Ewing as Postmaster at Logansport, Ind., was signed on Tuesday.

—The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of Indiana convened in annual convention in Indianapolis on Tuesday.

—A man named McGrath was run over and killed by a construction train on the Fort Smith Railroad, near Conway, Ark., on Tuesday.

—The receiver of the Bank of Commonwealth of New York has declared a final dividend of 20 per cent. to all creditors except shareholders.

—The store of Baker & Sturgeon, at Delaware, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Tuesday morning, and robbed of silks valued at about three thousand dollars.

—The Omaha pork packers have commenced in earnest, and are packing all the hogs they can get. The weather for the past week has been very favorable for their operations.

—The argument in the case of the German bondholders vs. the California Pacific Railroad Company has been set for December 21, in the United States District Court in San Francisco.

—Navigation upon the canals of New York will be closed for the season of 1874 on the 5th of December next, except on lateral canals, which will be closed at the direction of the Commissioners in charge.

—The President has appointed Wm. Stickney, of the District of Columbia, Indian Commissioner under the fourth section of the act making appropriations for expenses of the Indian Department, approved April 10th, 1869.

—The United States troops who have been occupying the State House, in New Orleans, for some time past, were withdrawn on Tuesday morning. Captain Lawler, with a force of about thirty policemen, supplies their place.

—At a meeting of railroad managers and commissioners to consider the expediency of changing the table of distances on which rates are established was held in Toledo on Tuesday. After several hours' discussion it was decided to make no change at present.

—The retail grocery department of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution of Salt Lake City has been sold out to private individuals. The dry goods and produce retail departments of this institution were sold out not long since, and passed into private hands.

—The small-pox exists in Brownsville, Texas, in a bad form. The physicians say it is almost epidemic. Five children died in one family after a short illness. This disease has been very fatal in Roma, killing a hundred, most children, out of a population of seven hundred.

—The auction sale of the Lick property in California, donated for public use, took place on Tuesday. The aggregate received was $1,959,925. The Lick House Hotel sold for $920,000. The sale of the Island of Cattalina was postponed two months. There was a large attendance of capitalists and real estate men.

—The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from General Sheridan, giving him the first intimation that Santanta had been sent back to Texas to be delivered to the Governor of that State, he having broken his parole, but that Big Tree was not returned, as it was not certain that he was alike guilty in that respect.

—The news from the grass-hopper districts in Nebraska is meagre, but confirms all previous statements as to the extent of suffering. The State Relief Society is shipping supplies daily to the afflicted districts. General Ord has received a telegram from Washington instructing him to ascertain what amount of men's clothing will be needed by the sufferers.

—An accident occurred on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, on Tuesday evening, three miles west of Brinkley, by which Conductor Mayhew received a severe gash across the head, and a man named Randel was badly injured. The train was wrecked. The caboose and baggage car were turned completely over. A broken rail is reported as the cause.

—Postmaster General Jewell has issued an order discontinuing the pay and services of John Callaghan, special agent of the department, for loaning to his brother an annual pass from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, which had been granted to him solely upon the ground that he was an accredited special agent of the Postoffice Department.

—The Acheson (Kan.) *Champion* has full returns of the vote of that State. The total vote cast was 86,000—near 15,000 less than two years ago. Osborn (Republican), for Governor, has 13,447 majority. The average majority for the rest of the State ticket is about 19,000. The opposition vote was about 1,700 and the Republican vote about 14,000 less than two years ago. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

—President Grant and family, accompanied by members of the Cabinet, and Senators Sargent and Logan, with the ladies of their respective families, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Cowan, and other Government officials, will go to Baltimore on Saturday to attend in a body the lecture to be delivered by Rev Dr. Tiffany, at Masonic Hall, in that city, on Saturday night, in the interest of the National Washington Monument.

—Last Saturday, at Bearfield Point, Ark., Wagner and another planter named Cobles had a difficulty about some steel traps. On Sunday they met again near Wagner's house, Cobles being accompanied by his two boys, when the difficulty was renewed, and terminated in Cobles shooting Wagner through the left breast with a rifle, inflicting a fatal wound. After Wagner had fallen one of Cobles' sons attempted to shoot Wagner, but the pistol snapped.

—The strike by coal miners in Clair county, Ill., which has been in progress some days past, virtually ended on Tuesday by the adoption of resolutions at a mass meeting near French village, allowing all Union men who can get four cents per bushel for digging to commence work. The object of the strike, which was to compel all co-operative men and "blacklegs," or non-Union men, to join the Miners' Union, and thereby establish a uniform price for digging, was not effected, and matters stand about where they did when the strike was inaugurated.

Indians Suspicious of Scientific Expeditions.

FT. LARAMIE, Wy., November 17.—News has been received from the Red Cloud Agency, dated the 12th and 13th insts., which states that Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, is being detained there on account of the Indians objecting to his visiting the newly discovered fossil region there. They say the white men are going to search for gold, not bones. Some Indians that were engaged by Professor Marsh to accompany him as guides were told by the others they would kill them if they went. Later information is that at a council held on the 14th they gave a reluctant consent. Some of the Indians above mentioned as being engaged by Prof. Marsh—among them "Man Afraid of His Horses"—said he must go now, and they with him to show the other Indians that they were not afraid. It is presumed that after a certain amount of opposition and speeches, the Indians will give their consent.

Cattle Stealing on the Texas Border.

GALVESTON, Texas, November 17.—Two droves of stolen cattle have been crossed into Mexico within twenty-four hours. They were crossed within the corporate limits of Brownsville. Deputy Inspector Rock went to the other side to-day, and waited upon a fuertes. He sent three policemen with Rock. They met three armed thieves at the edge of Matamoras, driving twenty-three beeves. They escaped on their horses, and the stolen cattle were captured. Eighteen beeves were bogged at the crossing, making a total of forty-one in that drove. The animals are in possession of the Mexican authorities; also the other drove. The beeves were crossed near a party of Mexican soldiers, who said they had no orders to interfere with them.

MR. OWENS, colored, while laboring under a fit of jealousy at a ball in Altoona, began handling his pistol in a careless way

FIRST EDITION.

ANOTHER RIVER HORROR.

The Steamer Empire Sinks at the New Orleans Wharf.

A Large Number of Persons Drowned.

Five Bodies of Victims Recovered.

STATEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The regular lower coast packet Empire, Captain Jeanferau, sunk to her texas at about four o'clock this morning, at her landing at the foot of Conti street. The Empire arrived about 12:30 o'clock A.M., heavily loaded with sugar, molasses, rice, &c. Several passengers left the boat upon its arrival, otherwise the loss of life would have been very large. As it is, fourteen passengers and many of the crew are believed to have been drowned. Five bodies were recoverd, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Frisbee, a well known plantation Engineer. Capt. Jeanfreau lost four children and saved his wife and baby, who, with him, were sleeping in the texas. D. R. Perrell, a passenger who escaped from the sinking steamer, gives as his opinion that the boat was overloaded and parted in the centre.

The Empire was built at Algiers about three years ago, and owned by the Empire Parish Packet Company, and was valued at about $30,000. She had on board about 160 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large number of barrels of molasses and a quantity of rice.

Captain Jeanfrau's Statement.

Captain Jeanfrau states that the Empire had only a fair cargo; was not overloaded; that the guards were well above water; at the time of the sinking was awakened by a great noise and confusion; caught one of his children and swam with it to shore; saw his wife standing on deck with her babe in her arms. As the boat went down she clung to the wheel-house of the Bradish Johnson, which stood alongside, but a violent shock wrenched from her grasp her child, which fell into the water and was drowned.

The Mate's Story.

John Dublin says: Am mate of the Empire. We arrived last night about twelve o'clock, and tied up, went to my room, and almost immediately went to sleep; between four and five o'clock heard a tremendous crash; thinking we had been run into, rushed on deck; seeing she was sinking, I shouted for everybody to get life preservers; rushed all along forward, hallooing to wake all I could, intending to run into the cabin, when the boat, almost in a second's time, seemed to sink, and I was thrown into the water; swam until I could catch hold of something and saved myself.

The Pilot's Statement.

Eugene Durabe, the pilot, says: When the boat sank I was in my bed; heard a crash; thought we were run into. I was thrown into the water. I think the boat broke in two, she sank so suddenly.

Five bodies have been found; the number lost is uncertain, as no one is positive of the number who left the boat immediately upon her arrival here. The boat is said to be insured for $15,000.

Another Statement by Capt. Jeanfrau.

Capt. Jeanfrau states that of his best knowledge the Empire had one hundred and sixty-nine hogsheads of sugar, seventy-nine barrels of molasses, two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of rice, and seven hundred and eighty-five sacks of rough rice. He says the boat did not break in two, but went down stiff and solid. He could not account for the sinking, as she was not overloaded, and there was no unusual water anywhere when he retired at night. He cannot tell how many passengers there were; as the books are in the safe in the clerk's room. He thinks there were about thirty-five lost, including four of his children—Fanny, seventeen years; Johnny, twelve years; Ada, eight years, and Walter, seven months. He is overwhelmed with grief, and can scarcely realize the sorrows of last night.

The bodies of Fanny and Walter, and Mr. Frisbee, Engineer of the Magnolia plantation, and two children of Mr. Kemper, have been recovered. The boat and cargo were partially insured in city offices. The hull boat Swaggy will attempt to raise the wreck to-morrow, when the bodies of the drowned persons will probably be recovered.

The Missing.

The following are the names, as far as known, of the missing, and believed to be lost: Henry Jackson; Numa Roberts, carpenter; William Green, Engineer; Mr. Maddox, from Belair plantation, Outsine Bare, of Iberia Mr. and Mrs. Kemper and two children: Mrs. Jos. Martin, Point La Hache; Mrs. Mazella, Union plantation; Rose St. John, stewardess; Charles Williams, pantry Keeper; Charles Ward and John Williams, cook boys.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Legislative Proceedings — The Smith Conspiracy.

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution commending the prompt action of Gov. Garland in the Smith matter. A bill was also introduced and passed to a third reading, authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of the parties charged with conspiring for the overthrow of the Government, and other crimes of a like character.

The same quiet which has prevailed since Smith's proclamation was made public still prevails. Nothing has yet been heard of Smith, nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by any body in any part of the State.

Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left for Washington this evening. Judge Ward, of the committee, remains here. It is reported here that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General.

The General Assembly has passed a joint resolution of thanks to Governor Baxter for his course during the past two years.

Gov. Garland received the following dispatch to-night:

HELENA, November 17.—To Gov. A. H. Garland: The dispatch from Little Rock stating that troops are being raised here to support Smith is false. Everything is perfectly quiet.

(Signed) H. B. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Robinson is a colored man, and was elected under the new Constitution by the Republicans of Phillips county. In no locality in the State are there any disturbances or any attempt to organize men in the interest of Smith.

The Louisiana Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—John M. Sandige, who was elected by the Returning Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by General Longstreet's resignation, declines, for the reason that he has no expression or intimation from the Board that a place would be made for another Conservative member, placing the party he should represent on something like equality with that of its contestants, and not having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Democratic and Conservative party to act in such capacity. The Returning Board met at 11 A. M. Mr. Hunsacker, of St. James, Republican candidate for the Legislature, desired to be informed whether the returns had yet been received from St. James parish. The Board informed him that the returns had been received ten days ago. The board resumed counting at the twelfth poll of the second ward of the city.

The returning officers elected O. Arroye, Democrat, to fill the vacancy in the Senate. He took the required oath and was seated.

Collision on the Cairo Short Line R. R.—Obstructions Discovered on the Track.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a special from Belleville, Ills., stating that a coal train on the Cairo Short Line Railroad collided about three o'clock this morning with an empty coal car, which had been run out on the main track from the Winona coal switch, about two miles from Belleville. An examination also revealed that a large stick had been fastened to the track just over a cattle guard near by. It is believed that these obstructions were placed on the track by striking miners—the one to wreck the train, which was laden with coal dug by non-society men, and the other to ditch an empty train going south after coal. Nobody was hurt.

Philadelphia Opposed to the Proposed Reciprocity Treaty—The Passage of General Negley's Steamboat Bill Advocated.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—The Board of Trade last evening opposed the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Canada, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be requested to act in conjunction with the National Board of Steam Navigation, to secure, at the coming session of Congress, the passage through the Senate of General Negley's House bill for the better inspection of vessels propelled by steam upon the waters of the United

NEW YORK.

Conference of Railway Men.

Boiler Explosion on a Tug.

FIVE OF THE CREW KILLED.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1874.

Conference of Railway Men.

The representatives of the Grand Trunk Railroad met several officers of the New York Central Railroad in the President's rooms at the Grand Central depot yesterday, to confer on the subject of their interchange of traffic at Buffalo and on kindred topics.

General Manager Joseph Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, said he had not come to New York to make arrangements connected with the Saratoga compact. The Grand Trunk Railway would not enter into that contract—that might be considered as settled. The Grand Trunk was not willing to have its rates controlled and its business interfered with by a Board of Commissioners. The Grand Trunk is in favor of maintaining reasonably high rates and of working in harmony with the combined Trunk lines, but it is decidedly opposed to excessive rates, and is not willing to submit to any invidious distinctions against it. The Grand Trunk can manage its own staff and attend to its own business. It might make some change in rates if the combined lines adopted advanced rates which might be fixed by their Commissioners, but with the slack exportation and other obstacles, it is a poor time to raise the rates of freight.

Mr. Hickson said that the Grank Trunk did not pay drawbacks on freight, as other lines had done, and did not allow commissions on tickets, having its own agents, except in cases where the agent was paid by commissions instead of salary.

Terrible Boiler Explosion.

The steam tug Lily exploded her boiler this afternoon near the Government works at Hellgate, killing five of the crew and fatally injuring the Captain, David A. Havens.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Augur's Expedition — The Savages Routed in All Directions.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The following dispatch was received at Lieut. General Sherman's headquarters this morning:

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, November 16, 1874.—The following was just received from Col. MacKenzie:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN COLUMN, SUPPLY CAMP, November 8, 1874, *via* Fort Worth, November 15, 1874.—Returned to this place to-day, having scouted to the southwest on the Staked Plains. November 2, saw a small party of Indians. November 3, found the camp of a hunting party on Los LaGneras Fusah. Two Indians were killed and nineteen women and children and one hundred and forty horses and mules stock captured. November 5, Lieut. Thompson, with nine scouts, several miles from the command, killed two Indians and captured twenty-seven horses and mules. The women say that the band of two warriors, Patchaguice and Hauschoe, are, with eight lodges of Cheyennes, on Staked Plains. Many of their people have gone to the reserve with Mackenzie's command. Intention of the remainder was to leave for the reserve in a few days to try and slip around the troops and get authority to go to Fort Sill, that the Staked Plain Apaches left for the mountains about a month ago. Some of those women were among those captured on the North Forks of Red River two years ago. I will try one more trip on the plains, after which there will be no use looking for Indians there this winter. I intend going to the northwest, between the head of the Brazos and Red Rivers.

R. ACGER, Brigadier General.

Official dispatches received by General Sheridan this morning confirm the reports from McClellan's Creek, of the recent successful engagements of Lieutenant Farnsworth and Lieutenant Baldwin and the Indians.

Another dispatch from McClellan's Creek states that the 200 Cheyennes, who recently engaged Captain Farnsworth's command of twenty-five men and were defeated, subsequently entered ninety-eight men of the United States cavalry and infantry, in command of Lieutenant Frank D. Baldwin, chief of scouts, and after a fight lasting five hours were driven from the field. The Indians lost their entire outfit, and left behind them two little white girls named Germon, whose parents, brother and elder sister, were massacred in Kansas, while traveling by team, moving to Colorado. Two other sisters, aged thirteen and fifteen, are still in the hands of the Indians. Fresh and picked troops have gone in pursuit of the retreating Indians, who are moving for the Staked Plains.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., November 17, 1874.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	30.22	50	86	S W.	Lt.Rain
2 P. M.	30.15	55	87	S.	Lt.Rain
9 P. M.	30.17	53	93	S.W.	Lt.Rain

Mean Barometer, 30.17.
Mean Thermometer, 52.
Highest Thermometer, 56.
Lowest Thermometer, 48.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17, 1874, 10:45 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was cloudy, thermometer 46; Cincinnati, threatening, thermometer 51; Davenport, Iowa, cloudy, thermometer 39; Fort Gibson, cloudy, thermometer 42; Indianola, threatening, thermometer 44; Keokuk, clear, thermometer 36; La Crosse, fair, thermometer 22; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 51. Leavenworth, cloudy, thermometer 39; Memphis, cloudy, thermometer 55; Nashville, Tenn., light rain, thermometer 60; Omaha, Neb., cloudy, thermometer 22; Pittsburgh, light rain, thermometer 35; Shreveport, clear, thermometer 60; St. Louis, Mo., cloudy, thermometer 36; St. Paul, clear, thermometer 23; Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy, thermometer 61; North Platte, cloudy, thermometer 18.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Nov. 18, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England, the Middle States and lower lake region, cloudy and cold weather, with light rain, southwest and northwest winds, rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the lower lake region and southern portion of the Middle States.

The Cincinnati Robbery.

CINCINNATI, O., November 17.—Edward J. Hackney, the third confederate in the robbery of the American Express Company, was arrested to-day, but denies complicity or knowledge of the affair. He has been recognized as one of the two men who carried the trunk out of the office. George Black, the other man, who carried out the trunk and safe, confessed this afternoon, and said that he and Hackney were paid three hundred dollars each by Bell to help carry out the trunk and safe. He went in company with the officers this evening back of Covington, to where he said they buried the safe, but the ground was so wet and muddy that they gave up digging for it, and returned to the city without it. The search will be resumed to-morrow.

Monroe, Black and Hackney, all three American Express robbers, have made confessions that they committed the robbery. The safe has been recovered with a few valuables, but no clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the money. Hopes are entertained that it will be secured to night. A plan was arranged for all three parties to meet in St. Louis to-night, and go thence to Oregon.

Later.—Two officers of the Metropolitan police returned to the city at one o'clock to-night, with $20,964, recovered from the express robbery.

A Kentucky Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, KY., November 17.—There seems some doubt whether young Dr. Easton, who was found shot through the abdomen near Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning, was one of the party who made the raid upon the negro's cabin, and was shot by accident, or was deliberately murdered by the party. He died last night without making any statement in regard to the matter.

A special to the *Courier Journal* says Judge Hunt instructed the Grand Jury to investigate the affair to the bottom, and declared that he will hold Court until Christmas, if necessary, to bring the offenders to justice. The local press of Lexington are unanimous for prompt and decisive action. The negro whom the party were in search of when Easton was killed was a bad character and a suspected hog thief, but the *Press* newspaper, speaking of the crime, says: If this precedent was dangerous and if he could be proved to be a common thief, as charged, there was a legal remedy, and the adoption of any other means by regulators or Ku-Klux was a crime against the peace of society, which should meet with the severest punishment. This negro was not hurt, but another innocent negro was slightly wounded!

Fatal Accident in a Mine.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., November 17.—An extensive cave occurred at the Seneca Mines at Pittston, to-day. Five or six men were at work, when the roof gave way with a terrible crash, killing Elias Davis and Henry Jenkins, and dangerously injuring John T. Williams.

SECOND EDITION

A REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS.

Two Men Murdered at Carbondale.

Another Nailed to a Beam.

A Corpse Found at Scranton.

Assassinations the Order of the Day.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, caused, perhaps, by the fact that most of the perpetrators of assaults and murders escape capture and punishment. At Carbondale, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered, and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die. Patrick Padden, a miner at Coalbrook colliery, was found upon Dundof street in that city on Saturday morning, with two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water, which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties on Saturday afternoon.

Michael McNally was found dead on the same morning upon the railroad bridge near Lookout, in the same city. He was about twenty years of age. The body had evidently been put there. Michael Begland was found about the same place with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miner's clothing. When last seen, on Saturday night, he had on a suit of good clothing. He is still alive, and will probably recover.

A boss at the Erie breaker was waylaid on Saturday night, and had his arm broken, and received other injuries, but escaped with his life. His name was not ascertained.

About two miles below the city, at the Carbondale mines, a man whose name is not yet known, was nailed to a beam in a lonely and unfrequented place. Strong nails were driven through his coat at the wrists and his pantaloons at the ankles, and in this position he was undoubtedly left to die, but by a mere accident he was found and released.

At Scranton, on Sunday morning, a newsboy found the body of Michael Kearney lying at the foot of an embankment. He was dead, and had evidently been thrown there. No arrests have been made.

THE CAPITAL.

Conflicting Reports from Arkansas.

Reception at the White House

WASHINGTON, November 17, 1874.

Affairs in Arkansas.

Governor Garland sent the following telegram to his counsel in Washington, dated yesterday:

"LITTLE ROCK.—All is peace and quiet here—perfectly so. I will have no collision unless it be forced upon me by resisting a process of law or attacking me. All classes of people, two hundred or two thousand one, and I cannot find Smith and his party to arrest them with warrants, and no one knows where they are."

Another telegram from Garland, dated to-day, says: Only one arrest was made. Price, and on examination Adams was discharged. The guilty ones, Smith and Wheeler, are fugitives, and cannot be found. All is quiet and the Government moving on gratifyingly.

The following, from the editor of the Republican paper at Little Rock, was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas:

"LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—The Republicans are waiting patiently for some definite action by the Federal authorities at Washington. They can protect themselves if Uncle Sam does so. They have always been loyal and obedient to the mandates of higher authority. The Federal Government sustained Baxter in his conflict with Brooks, and that means that Garland and his mobof White Leaguers can hold possession of the State courts and all, and they at once commenced a regular system of murders, intimidations, and other fearful crimes, which is resulting in all the horrors of civil war. Business throughout the State is almost entirely suspended, and White Leaguers and militia roam at large. If we are to fight, we wish to know it. The earlier the matter is settled the better it will be for all."

Reception at the White House.

The President and Mrs. Grant gave a card reception at the Executive Mansion this evening to Col. Fred Grant and his bride. The attendance was very distinguished, including members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives, army and navy officers in full uniform, and members of the diplomatic corps, many being accompanied by ladies. Hon. George Bancroft, ex-Minister to Germany, General Sherman and Admiral Porter were among the guests. The full Marine Band furnished the music.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim.

LONDON, November 18.—A Berlin dispatch to the London *Times* says a letter from Prince Henri Reuss, German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on the policy of Germany towards Russia, is among the documents which Count von Arnim is required to surrender. Its disappearance adds to the mystery of the affair.

BERLIN, November 17.—The *North German Gazette* (semi-official) refers to Disraeli's recent denial that certain allusions in his Guildhall speech were applicable to the Arnim affair, and says the explanation is gratifying to all those who are desirous of preventing a misunderstanding between England and Germany.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Weather—Crops.

LONDON, November 17.—The Mark Lane *Express* says the weather during the past week has been cold. There has been some snow and frost, which has been injurious to pastures, but at the same time has favorably checked wheat, which was getting too luxuriant. The wheat market is improving in tone. A rise of a shilling is noted on the continent.

Another Polar Expedition.

LONDON, November 18.—Disraeli has written a letter to Sir Henry Rawlinson, announcing that the Government, in consequence of representations of the Royal Geographical Society, and other learned bodies, has determined to organize a Polar exploring expedition without delay.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Argentine Revolution.

PARIS, November 17.—*La Liberte* to-day admits that the announcement that a compromise had been effected between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the insurgents was false.

PERSONAL.

☞City Treasurer Magee has gone to New York to investigate the forged bond story.

☞Rev. Mr. Coleman, of the United Presbyterian church, on Fourteenth street, South Side, tendered his resignation to his congregation on Sunday morning last.

☞Samuel F. Patterson, Esq., of this county, and John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia, are the Democratic candidates for the speakership of the House at Harrisburg the coming session.

☞Hon. E. C. Campbell, late President Judge of Fayette county, is in the city attending the present session of the Supreme Court. He is the guest of J. V. Long, of Allegheny.

☞Sam. Josephs, of Philadelphia, arrived in the city yesterday, for the purpose, it is said, of laying Senatorial ropes for Clymer. "For ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain,
The immaculate Sam is peculiar."

Lorne Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Elegant Seal Goods

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

European Steamship Arrivals.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Pommerania at New York; steamer Maas at New York; steamer Oceanic at Queenstown; steamer City of Brooklyn at Queenstown; steamer Pennsylvania at Queenstown; steamer Neckar at Southampton.

Dunlap Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street

Elegant Seal Goods

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 129 Wood street.

Lorne Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It does seem as though Lawrence Barrett would draw, even if the heavens poured down bucketsful of water. The audience he played to last night, and such a night, was a compliment paid to but few actors, and of that fact Mr. Barrett is no doubt fully aware. The play of "Money" was produced and gave as much genuine satisfaction as when it was presented last Friday night. It honestly represents how much of flattery, position and worthless friendship money wins for man, and how he loses all when his fortune is gone. The author of the drama strained no point for the sake of effect. It is thoroughly natural throughout, being a faithful story of what transpires in our very midst, and Mr. Barrett, whose knowledge of the world is great, appreciating the motives that prompt the actions of many men, and wholly recognizing the author's idea, gave such a faultless, finished *Alfred Evelyn* that a better personation could not have been asked. The *Graces* of Mr. Owen was indeed excellent, as was Mr. Ellsler's *Sir John Vesey*, Mr. Price's *Blount* and Miss Troy's *Clara Douglass*. The entire company did well; very well. Much better than on Monday night.

This evening *Julius Cæsar* will be presented.

Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames.

The elocutionary entertainment given by Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames at Library Hall last evening, was attended by an audience that crowded the Hall down stairs and filled the balcony. The programme embraced humorous selections by Grace Greenwood, and dramatic by Mrs. Ames, and was of a character to give generally unqualified enjoyment. Mrs. Ames has a fine stage presence, and is a model of graceful dignity. Her dressing for the different characters she assumed was characterized by richness and elegant taste. She has a well modulated, sonorous voice, and reads with a full appreciation of the sentiment. Her rendering of Tennyson's "Bugle Song" was an exquisitely finished recitation—a perfect gem. In Poe's "Raven" and "Wounded to Death" she also appeared to great advantage, and was heartily applauded. She also read "High Tide at Lincolnshire," some selections from the "School for Scandal," which were full of graceful expression, and selections from "Macbeth" which were good, but hardly realized the full beauty and force of the sphinx-like character of Lady Macbeth. To Grace Greenwood was assigned the humorous part of the programme, and it went off with scarcely a flaw. Mrs. Lippincott, as she appeared last night, was the embodiment of Yankee shrewdness and vivacity, and her sallies created as much merriment as would have been evoked by the liveliest farce. Her reading of "Love in a Bindery" with an artless grace that won her friends from the first. The Deacon's story of the Parson's crime, was rendered in costume, and was excellent. "Over the Hill to the Poor House" was rendered somewhat more effective by the addition of scenery, and would have been perfect but that it was perhaps a shade too forcible for a lady of venerable years. "Miss Tabitha Tattle" was the closing selection, in which Miss Tabitha sold lots of omission was one of an "investigating" character and she had pursued it with such persistency and success that she knew all the family secrets in Buttonville, and really had been sent for to investigate something about Water Bonds in Pittsburgh—a hit that brought down the house. Her reading of "The New Church Organ" was, perhaps, her finest performance. Her quaint style, Yankee accent, and happy faculty of bringing out the hits made her recitations very amusing and enjoyable. Altogether, the entertainment was unique in its character, but a success that we are sure the audience would like to have often repeated.

The Tennesseeans.

The Tennesseeans drew a large audience to the North Avenue Church last night, the house being filled and the audience as enthusiastic in their praise as any previous one. The troupe goes from here to Philadelphia.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

"VARIETY SHOWS" fail to attract the ladies if this city.

THE engagement of Miss Effie Ellsler, at the Opera House next week promises to be a grand success.

"JULIUS CÆSAR," with Barrett, Gotthold and Ellsler in the caste, at the Pittsburgh Opera House to-night.

MRS. GENERAL LANDER, the widow of as gallant an officer as ever wore the army blue, is playing in the "School for Scandal," at Ford's, in Baltimore.

THE Opera House, Library Hall and the entertainment given by the Slave Cabin Singers, were patronized last evening by attended fashonable and appreciative audiences.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON told a reporter of the Washington *Republican* recently that she had been engaged by Mr. Strakosch for 100 nights at $500 a night, acting wherever he directs. She also said she was studying the characters of Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth, having already spent six years on the latter.

THE air is thick with rumors that Albani is engaged to young Mr. Gye, son of the well known London operatic manager, and is now in this city. But the charming diva denies that she has the intention of placing her beautiful neck in the matrimonial noose. And why should she? A young lady receiving $750 a night in gold, three nights in the week, should not be in any hurry to change her name or state.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····The City Hall Auditors meet this morning at ten o'clock.

····It is just one year since the Natish Trust Company closed its doors.

····The proposed reduction in the salaries of city officers and employes will aggregate nearly $100,000.

····Handsome vestibule doors are to be placed at the large entrance of the Allegheny City Building.

····Pat Connor was held in $300 bail por court by Mayor Fleming, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from Nora Scanlon.

····While in chase of a man, in Pleasant Valley, Allegheny, early yesterday morning, officer Frank Campbell badly sprained one of his ankles.

····A young son of John Snyder, who resides on Mulberry alley, was run over by a Penn avenue street car on Monday evening and severely injured.

····The residence of Mr. Kerner, No. 30 Ohio street, Allegheny, was entered on Monday night, and clothing carried off to the value of about seventy-five dollars.

····The Howard-Lowry Investigating Committee, which has been in a dormant state for some time, will open the winter campaign on Thursday night with a grand double shuffle.

····Wm. Ayers, the negro who was arrested on Monday night for attempting to outrage a young lady near East Liberty, was committed for trial yesterday by Deputy Mayor Irwin.

····David Gannon, at whose door is laid the charge of having stolen a carpet-sack containing a quantity of clothing from Miss Hattie Hamilton, was committed to jail yesterday for trial.

····Chas. Dalzell, who was arrested yesterday morning by Lieutenant Sol. Coulson, charged with defrauding Messrs. S. S. Marvin & Co., was committed to jail by the Acting Mayor for trial at court.

····Appearances at present writing would indicate that our usually very reliable weather prophet is a little off in his prediction that there is little hope of a river for practical uses this month.

····On Sunday last while Mr. Connor, of Upper St. Clair township, and his wife were at church, thieves entered their dwelling and stole eighty-five dollars in money and a lot of clothing and provisions.

····The United States Supreme Court has decided that banks have no liens on stock or dividends. In other words they cannot seize the stock and dividends of a bankrupt stockholder to secure their claims.

····An information was made by Owen Walters before Deputy Mayor Barker, of the South Side, charging Henry and Owen McDonald with assaulting him on last Sunday night during a disturbance in the Twenty-fourth ward, mention of which has been made in our columns.

····At a meeting of the sub-Water Committee of Allegheny, held yesterday, the specifications for making the proposed improvements to the water reservoir were thoroughly examined and approved. The committee will advertise for proposals for making the improvements.

····There seems to be quite a good deal of anxiety among the South Side citizens as to whether the peddlers will accept the proposition made them by the manufacturers, which materially reduces their wages. If they do not comply with the requirements, it is said, a number of mills will necessarily shut down.

····A quartette of roughs who figure on the Allegheny watch house docket as John Quinn, Thomas Daly, John Gephart and Peter Gallagher, made a raid on the dwelling of John Brown (colored) near Franz's brick yard on Monday night and created considerable exitement. They went to the workhouse.

····The depositors meeting of the Nation Trust Company which was to have been held in Ralston's School house, corner of Penn avenue and Fifteenth street, last evening, was postponed until some future time. About twenty-five of the depositors came together, which was insufficient to transact any business.

····Yesterday afternoon as some boys were playing in Robert Orr's stable, on Hezlep's alley, near Pearl street, Allegheny, one of them, Charles Lawman, got too close to the horse and it kicked him on the forehead, knocking him down and inflicting a severe wound. He was removed to his home on Benton alley and medical aid summoned.

····An inquest was held between one and two o'clock Tuesday night on the body of Thomas Reddick, who died very suddenly at Henry Elkins' saloon on Penn avenue, about ten o'clock in the evening. A verdict of "death from intemperance and exposure" was rendered. Deceased was a mill-hand, thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow with two or three children.

····About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to milk wagon, which was standing on East, near First street, Allegheny, became frightened and ran off down Ohio street, and before it was stopped nearly ruined the wagon. Another horse attached to a wagon, which was standing near where the runaway started, was frightened by the dashing animal, and ran off also, but in an opposite direction, and it too succeeded in damaging the vehicle before it was checked.

Dunlap Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Elegant Seal Goods

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Dunalp Hats

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

Elegant Seal Goods

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

ADDITIONAL RIVER NEWS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

OIL CITY, November 17.—Raining. River rising slowly, with 3 inches.

BROWNSVILLE, November 17.—River 4 feet 2 inches. Weather rainy.

GREENSBORO, November 17.—River rising slowly, with 5 feet, and still raining.

MORGANTOWN, November 17.—River 8 inches and rising. Still raining.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—River 3 feet 2 inches and rising. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville.

CAIRO, November 17.—Departed—Mollie Moore, St. Louis, noon. River 5 feet 6 inches; rising. Cloudy and cool. Thermometer 36.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—River rising; 26 inches in canal. Steady rain all day.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—Rained all night and till noon; still cloudy; mercury 40 to 60. River fallen 1 inch; 1 and 7-10 feet on gauge. Up—Silverthorn, 10 A. M. Down—R. H. Cooke, 4 P. M. Business very dull. 3¾ feet

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
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KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 23f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¼.

MYERS confesses to participating in the murder of Walz, but claims that Murray fired the shot. Ortwein's case, however, proves that confession does not necessarily lead to hanging.

FERNANDO WOOD will not have plain sailing for the Speakership—the Western and Northwestern Democrats claiming that they should have the Speakership of the next House of Representatives.

THE reported disagreement between the President and Senator Cameron turns out just as we expected. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the quietus to the matter in this manner:—"Senator Cameron visited Washington last week, to look up a lodging for the coming session; and reading this telegram on Saturday, we concluded to go to his house, on his return home, and get the particulars of the reported 'difference of opinion' between the President and himself. The Senator's answer was very conclusive, but not surprising. He said: 'There is not a word of truth in that report. I sat a half hour talking to the President, and politics were never once alluded to during all the time I remained in his company.'"

WE imagine the Chicago *Tribune* ha been imposed upon. It editorially declares that our iron manufacturers are in "hot water" over the probability of specie resumption. The *Tribune* makes just two mistakes in all this. In the first place there is no evidence whatever that specie resumption has been brought any nearer by the recent Democratic victories. If it has any proof to submit on that question, we will be glad to see it. And second, we have yet to know of a manufacturer in this city who either deprecates or fears it. When the question is up at all, here, the only demand is that we shall have enough currency of *some kind* for the business of the country; but the feeling is more favorable than otherwise to specie.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* enters into a detailed history of the Smith-Garland *imbroglio* in Arkansas, and claims that Baxter's abdication in favor of Garland was part of a Democratic programme to seize the State. Baxter and Smith were elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor in 1872, for four years. The Legislature elected at the same time was Republican,—recognized as such both by Hawley the outgoing, and Baxter, the incoming Governor. The Legislature took no action on the question of amending the State Constitution, or of creating a new one. A new Legislature, illegally elected, met on the 16th of May, 1874,—six months ago, and passed a bill providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. The whole proceeding was illegal, from beginning to end, and hence it is claimed, there was no vacancy, and hence, as Baxter abandoned the office, Smith becomes the Governor. This is the argument put forth, and it has force. Yet as Baxter was practically a Democrat, we see no special gain to the Democrats, and we judge the President is sufficiently wearied with the political troubles in the South to let them fight it out in Arkansas.

THE report of General Humphries, of surveys and estimates for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio river, shows that the engineer department is fully prepared to enter upon that work, so far as the adoption of plans, methods, and estimates go. The amount asked for, in behalf of the preliminary work, is so moderate that we cannot think Congress will hesitate to respond favorably. This entire question of transportation will come prominently before Congress at its next session, and no phase of the subject will be more important than that of the improvement of the Ohio river. While the Commission has rendered valuable service by looking up the facts and collating statistics, we believe too little attention has been given to the arousing of popular interest. The subject is almost, if not quite equally important with that of the protection of our iron industries, and were it properly brought to the attention of the people, would command as deep and absorbing interest. Pittsburgh has really been too modest in presenting her claims to the attention of Congress. Other cities of less importance, and bodies of water of little value have been aided by the General Government and Pittsburgh put aside. Our new Chamber of Commerce will, we hope, have a hand in this subject.

REV. DR. WASHBURN, of Constantinople, Turkey, takes exceptions to some of the valuable diplomatic correspondence, published by order of our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish. It seems that one M. Vidal, United States Consul at Tripoli, has reached the conclusion that the operations of the agents of the American Bible Society are not as useful in Bulgaria and Roumania, or both,—if indeed, he has not confused the two, imagining Bulgaria to be a town in Roumania,—as they would be on the coast of Africa, Tripoli, for example, and so has written our religious-minded Secretary on the subject, "an' faith he prents it." This valuable and suggestive correspondence is even emphasized with a very voluminous index, in which the demerits of the Bible Society are pungently described. Dr. Washburn pronounces the several statements made to be untrue, and to have been derived from a Paris publication of nearly two years ago! We suppose the mass of correspondence reaching the State Department prevents a very close analysis of the several letters written, but it is presumable that when this correspondence is edited for the public, it is attempted to be carefully one. At all events the Department is usually careful to avoid publishing important diplomatic secrets. Ought it not to be equally careful to avoid publishing the impertinent strictures of an ignorant Consul on an important and well conducted American institution?

WE publish this morning another criticism on our "Irish Letter," in reference to Messrs. Moody and Sankey,—although we think the letter from New Brighton, published in our yesterday's issue, in rather better temper and a more forcible answer to our Dublin correspondent. The correction of actual misstatements is entirely right and proper; but the exhibition of questionable temper over what, at most, was a mere estimate and criticism of Messrs. Moody and Sankey's method of conducting religious services, seems to us not entirely commendable. We are not as thoroughly educated religiously as we might be, if we cannot permit a person who may view even religious worship from a different standpoint than our own, to express his estimate of a given service without our becoming angered over it. We may here say that none entertain higher respect for, or have more earnest wishes for, the success of Messrs. Moody and Sanky than do we. From what we know of our Dublin correspondent, we are persuaded he has been misinformed in some respects, as we know he is not capable of willingly doing injustice to any. We say this much in fairness to him. We have given the same prominence to a reply to what one correspondent said that we did to his article, and this reply seems to us to cover every point, and to do it in a perfectly proper manner. Therefore, while we publish two more letters, any additional articles would only be sure to controvert what has been already answered, and this, all reasonable persons will admit, is unnecessary.

THE effect of the tariff on the price of imported goods in this country forms one of the most interesting phases of the discussion on that question. The Chicago *Tribune*, as is usual with free trade journals, takes the position that all the tariff is added to the price of goods imported, and that thus the consumer pays a tax equal to the entire sum of duties imposed. The *Inter-Ocean* proves to a demonstration that this is not the case. The following is in point: "The fiscal year 1863 was the last in which the duty on pig iron was $6 per ton. During that year we imported 31,007 tons, at an invoice value, in the aggregate, of $43,194, giving an average cost of about $14.04 per ton. On the first day of July, 1864, the duty was raised to $9 per ton by the act of June 30th immediately preceding. We imported during the fiscal year 1864 to the amount of 102,223 tons, at an aggregate invoice value of $1,288,424, making the average cost about $12.60 per ton. Now, if it be true that the duty is a tax to the precise amount of the levy, and is always added to the price, why should our importers have been able to buy pig iron in the foreign market at an average of $12.60 per ton, under a $9 duty, yet have to pay an average of $14.04 under a $6 duty? Considering the higher first cost to the importer, under the lower duty, it is probable that some of the transportation charges were greater, as, for instance, that of insurance; but allowing them to have been exactly equal in both cases, then duty and invoice cost, under the $6 duty, amounted to $20.04, and under the $9 duty to $21.60 showing a difference of only $1.56 laid down in port of destination. How, under these circumstances, could the increase of tariff from six to nine dollars per ton operate to add three dollars per ton to the selling price? or, the duty and invoice cost being gold values, to add the currency equivalent of three dollars, coin, to the currency price? On the contrary, the case plainly shows that the foreign producer shared the payment of the duty with the American importer, the former paying $1.43 and the latter $1.56 of the amount." So it is true that the tariff is not a tax on the American people.

RECONSTRUCTION.

If the outcome of the recent elections shall be the development of a judicial spirit among the people, in place of the old and bitter party feeling, we may have fruit in the rehabilitation of the South that will be exceedingly important. After all that may be said, it must be admitted that the South is in a very unfortunate condition, and that her material prosperity has been greatly retarded by political disagreements and complications. In the heat of partisan strife, efforts have been made on both sides to avoid responsibility, and in the struggles thus made several complications have been developed, which have served to confuse the public mind as to the party really responsible. Our view is, and has been, that the responsibility is mixed, and that both parties have sought, selfishly, to gain absolute control of affairs. The old planter element, trained as it had been, to regard itself as the superior class, and to wield absolute power, could not readily forego the idea that it should not continue to rule. Yet the negroes and the whites who emigrated South were generally in the majority as against the planters and poor whites, and assumed, in virtue of this fact, the exercise of power. This offended the planter class who, having control over the poor whites expressed their displeasure by organizing Kuklux and later White League bands, and sought to gain by violence what they could not reach by the ballot. Hence they did their full share toward preventing reconstruction,—being governed by the purpose to rule or ruin. On the other hand, there were, among the immigrants or "carpet-baggers," characterless persons who chose to use the occasion and opportunity for personal advantages. Having gained power, they enriched themselves. The two evils antagonized the populations, and to-day the feeling is a little better than at the close of the war. Yet we regard this double evil as a natural result of the rebellion, that could only have been avoided by conferring unrestricted power on the class that was dominant at the South before the war; and this would have been unjust to the colored race. General Armstrong, of Hampton Normal Institute, Virginia, who seems to have reached a conclusion similar to ours, but through a different process of reasoning, says of the present situation, and its needs:

> The angry feeling over much of this country is a consuming fire to any political structure; it must be, if possible, put out. Let better men be placed in power, let the wards of the nation be cared for as being sunk in ignorance and moral degradation, and a healing for the deep sores be looked after; let a generous land or money grant be made by Congress in aid of the Southern school systems which aim at the education equally of all classes for the poor is as much to be mentally and mentally as the black man; let the mixed school agitation subside, for it means, apparently, destruction to common schools; it has already seriously crippled some of the ablest workers in this cause, and it has among its advocates in this and other States the bitterest opponents of free schools, because it will destroy them and restore the old *regime*; let the colored man be assured of his equality before the law, and the negro question be put forever out of politics by a just settlement of it.

The methods of elevating and relieving the South, here suggested, are: Schools, and the abandonment of the Civil Rights bill. In our judgment, the first proposition is good and the second bad. The South is gradually improving in its educational facilities, through the operations of the Peabody trust, and the educational measures employed by various religious and benevolent organizations. But the history of the administration of these trusts shows that the passage of the Civil Rights bill will be of advantage to the South. The Peabody fund is used to aid States in the work of common school education. In proportion as States apply funds of their own to educational purposes, they are aided; and where by the lack of appropriations they evince carelessness or positive opposition, they are left without aid. The reports of the Peabody agents show that until within about a year, there was little difficulty as regards the co-education of white and black; but with the advent of the Civil Rights bill, which does *not* require co-education, but merely equal advantages for white and black, the subject was given a political turn. That all the agitation was for a political purpose, is thus proven by the facts of history, since the war. The exact reason why the Civil Rights bill should be insisted on, is that the late upheaval is designed to curtail the rights of the colored race.

We think it is also clear that the development of educational facilities is progressing at a healthful pace, in most parts of the South. Could the race question be taken out of politics greater progress might be made; and we believe the only way to do this is to pass the Civil Rights bill. The purpose and meaning of it is, to put the blacks on the same plane as the whites, in their struggle for advancement. Pass that bill, and the race agitation is ended; and until it is passed, it will probably be kept up. If it be true that President Grant has determined to veto the Civil Rights bill, we suspect it will be because of views gathered from the standpoint of his relation to the Peabody fund. But the Civil Rights bill is, and should be regarded as a pacificator, rather than a cause for fresh trouble. It will be the end of all legislation on that question. In the meantime, unless appearances are deceiving, the colored race will work out the educational problem for themselves. They evince more interest and energy in educational subjects than do the whites at the South. Thus reconstruction, despite the apparent antagonisms is making real progress, and will be complete with the subsiding of local political agitations.

MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, Nov., 17, 1874.

On the editorial page of Monday's issue appeared a singular letter from your Dublin correspondent. Were it not for the prominence given it, or were its references to Messrs. Moody and Sankey merely a personal matter, it would receive only a passing notice and provoke little criticism. But in its whole tone it is so thorough a misrepresentation of a wonderful religious movement, that it has been read by many with indignation.

Its insinuations are mean, especially coming from one who writes as a gentleman of refinement criticising a coarse performance of low and ill-bred men.

Its slurs upon honest endeavors to acquaint men with Christ, even if those efforts do offend one's taste, are so unseemly that this letter certainly must have escaped supervision, or it could never have seen the light in your columns. The whole letter is a gross insult to at least a score of ministers and to hundreds of men and women in our own cities who time and again have welcomed both these gentlemen to public religious work and would gladly welcome them again.

Your correspondent acknowledges his ignorance of the men of whom he writes in such terms of condemnation. He is too poorly informed to write for Pittsburgh readers. Mr. Moody is not an educated man, in the common sense of that term. But men of a great deal of force of character in this city can sympathize with him in this, and will not deem it in very good taste to condemn an honest effort to do good on the ground of grammatical errors. Those who are familiar with Mr. Moody's speaking, and these are not few among your readers, know that he appeals to the emotions only when, after strong argument and logic, he would enforce the truth which he has carefully presented. All such readers will be very slow to believe your correspondent in his fancy sketch of a sermon that he himself says he reports only from hearsay. Such readers and all who know what the Scotch character is, will very likely question the judgment of your correspondent and not admit it as final in the face of the tremendous upheaval in Scotland, and the full and hearty sympathy and approval of thousands of prominent men in all the Scotch churches. They will be loath to believe that a hard matter of fact people, grounded in the Scriptures as no other people on the earth, have become simply wild over the erratic performances of two illiterate showmen, who had as their principal advantage that they were well advertised. They will probably remember that in the early days of the Christian Church, unlearned and ignorant men spoke as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and though the Jewish Sanhedrim and Councils condemned them, and their taste of many was offended, God was pleased that by such despised men the world should be turned upside down.

We do not wonder that W. K. thinks it necessary to insert a shabby kind of apology in this strange letter and to say that *perhaps* he ought not to judge of this whole movement from a single hearing—a movement which thoughtful men throughout Christendom deem to be one of the most wonderful of the century.

A single word as to one statement that is false, though we do not know that a gentleman in a foreign land ought to heap opprobrium upon one of his fellow citizens because he has lifted himself from a low position to one of prominence and power for good, even if such were the case, yet the statement that Mr. Sankey was a member of a colored minstrel troupe at home, is false. Your columns of to-day (Tuesday) have given the facts as to his parentage and his residence in New Castle, Pa. His record is honorable, and one which he need not care to hide. It is not surprising that the uncalled-for slur upon his name and character has aroused a feeling of resentment on the part of his friends.

Only one word more as to one of the insinuations of this "Irish Letter." A matter of mere rumor is reeited, and these two gentlemen are not only held up to ridicule, but are charged by innuendo with being agents for the sale of an American organ, and making money by the sale of hymns. Mr. Sankey alone is mentioned, but if the statement were true, this business would be carried on only with Mr. Moody's consent. His record would free him from such a charge from any one who knew what he was writing about. So careful has he been, that no suspicion of money-making could attach to his name, that during his present visit to Great Britain he has returned to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts a gift of one thousand pounds, and positively refused to have anything to do with a friendly testimonial, which, before he had heard of it, had reached double that amount. Men who have declined fifteen thousand dollars ought not to be charged with prostituting religious work for paltry gain.

The cry against sensational preaching is very loud and bitter. Might not something be said about sensational criticism?

Very respectfully, K.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17, 1874.

In your paper of Monday, a letter appeared from your special correspondent in Dublin, which is calculated to give the public a wrong impression with regard to the men and means which are being used in carrying on the greatest revival of modern times.

I will not say that your correspondent *intended* to misrepresent the character of the present awakening in Scotland, but I will say that I think you might know that he does not give a fair and impartial account of the means employed in this work.

Your correspondent having attended one meeting, and that simply as a critic, assumes the right to pass judgment upon the whole movement.

I have had the privilege of attending not one of Mr. Moody's meetings only, but thirty or forty of them. I was in Edinburgh during the entire time of Moody and Sankey's visit to that city. I have heard and read the opinions of the most prominent professors, ministers and laymen in Scotland and England, and I can bear testimony to the fact that these meetings do not belong to the "sensational" or the "burlesque." These meetings are simply companies of earnest, anxious men and women drawn together to hear the old, simple story of the Cross, related in a plain, unassuming manner, by one whose heart is burning with intense love for his Master and an ardent desire to win souls; and to hear the same gospel proclaimed in song by one who has consecrated his musical talent to the service of Christ. To one who attends these meetings for the purpose of criticising, it is very easy to find fault with some peculiarities in the manner of conducting them, or to detect some grammatical errors in the speaker, but it is not so easy to ignore the fact that these men have been instrumental in bringing hundreds and thousands to a saving knowledge of Christ, and in reviving and stimulating the Christian people of Great Britain. Messrs. Moody and Sankey's "proceedings" may be "loathsome" and disgusting to the highly "cultured" and "refined" mind of your correspondent, and yet I venture to say that there are no two men, living at the present time, who have a stronger hold upon the affection and esteem of the educated Christian community of Scotland than these same Evangelists.

To compare the services of these men to the performances of a minstrel troupe, and the deep and wide-spread interest they have awakened to that of the "Black Crook," may serve to make a letter readable and interesting to a certain class of people, but it will certainly not elevate the writer in the estimation of intelligent Christian men and women. I was glad to see in this morning's paper a letter from an intimate friend of Mr. Sankey, in which he defends the reputation of Mr. Sankey, and corrects the uncalled-for misrepresentations of your correspondent. Such insinuations will have but little weight where Mr. Sankey is known. But I will not trespass further on your space. I would not have noticed this letter, had it not been that I feared it would leave a false impression on the minds of many with regard to the character of a revival which has not been equaled since the days of Whitefield. Certainly the names of such men as Arnot, Spurgeon, Bonar, Calderwood, Rainy, Cuyler and many others,—men who have most heartily endorsed this movement, and most strongly encouraged and stimulated the leaders in it—should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical as to the genuineness and efficiency of the present work of grace in Great Britain. J. S. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, the Mayor-elect of New York, is a Presbyterian.

SPEAKER BLAINE will not be a candidate for United States Senator from Maine.

PATTI's husband speaks complacently of opera singers as "my wife and five or six puppets."

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL has raised $2,500 worth of peaches on his farm this year.

MR. GEORGE FORESTER, conservative, has been returned to the English Parliament from Wenlock.

OLIVE HARPER, a gossiping American newspaper correspondent, has just been married to a French marquis.

A CURIOUS case of mistaken identity happened at Faneuil Hall, Boston, the other evening, while the Democrats were holding their political meeting. The defeat of General Butler and just been announced, when a man who was taken for Butler by everybody, walked upon the stage and sat down, smiling, meanwhile, with as much radiance as anybody. The audience were taken aback, and as soon as they could recover their senses they began to hiss, but Mr. John S. Holmes immediately stepped forward and shouted, "I am not Ben. Butler," and the crowd was satisfied.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A COMPANY in Syracuse, N. Y., is making cigars by machinery.

THIRTY THOUSAND lives and fifty millions of property were lost by the recent typhoon in China.

THE books of Judges and Ruth are to be published in the Dakota language by the American Bible Society.

AN experimental plantation of olive trees in Georgia is said to have yielded an excellent quality of olive oil.

AN ingenious French musician has invented a method of playing percussion instruments by means of a key-board.

A CALCUTTA dispatch says that two boats' crews of vessels, sunk by the collision in Hooghly river, are still missing.

RECENT statistics show that the whole number of farmers in France is 7,333,259, of whom 5,875,945 are land proprietors.

THE Legislature of Oregon decrees that in that Commonwealth the voluntary separation of man and wife shall work the legal effect of divorce.

THE first general rehearsal of the Cincinnati societies which take part in the May Musical Festival, came off last Monday night, under the direction of Otto Singer.

AN injunction suit in Akron, O., restraining a newspaper man from publishing a newspaper in Akron, is now on trial. The plaintiff is R. H. Knight, and the defendant S. L. Everett.

THE latest additions to the Jardin d' Acclimation, in Paris, is a pair of running oxen, from Ceylon. The animals are small, but strong and active, and travel long distances at a swift and regular pace.

A DISPATCH says there is a well-grounded rumor that on Thursday last the President sent a cable dispatch to Minister Washburne, at Paris, requesting his presence in Washington at the earliest possible moment.

A BELGIAN physicist thinks he has accomplished something original in inventing a plan for measuring distances by sound; but the Captain observes that it's nothing new, for sailors always take soundings to find how far it is to the bottom.

IT is announced that the waters of the Illinois and Michigan canal will be drawn off at Lockport on the 20th inst., and that no boats will be allowed to clear after the 15th inst., unless the owner is willing to take the risk of being frozen in.

THE Directors of the Valley Railroad, part of which is now completed between Cleveland and the Ohio river, have succeeded in securing a loan of $3,690,000 to complete and equip this road. Work on the whole line will be commenced at once.

CAPITAL punishment among some Asiatic tribes consists in making the culprit drink himself into a fatal state of stupor with Chinese brandy. Biblius remarks that under such a code he would kill his mother-in-law without compunction.

THE Oregon Legislature has passed a bill enabling any person who loses money at a gambling game to recover double the amount so lost, and the result is that professional poker players deal the worst possible hands to themselves and four aces to their verdant opponents.

WHILE a train of flat cars on the Dayton & Michigan railroad was backing up near Perrysburg, Ohio, on Monday, it ran over a steer, and one car was overturned. Three employees of the road, who were standing on the car, were crushed beneath it. Two of them were killed and the other fatally injured.

IN the talk about the obliteration of Thomas Paine's grave at New Rochelle, it should be remembered that the body of Mr. Paine was removed to England by Cobbet many years ago. A stone was erected to mark the grave and the monument which stood over it, are what have been removed now.

A SUGGESTION has been made in London to lighten the Sunday labors of the postmen. It is for the sender to make a large M on the envelope, denoting not necessary to deliver until Monday. Such letters could be easily slipped aside by the sorters, and would lessen the labor of stampers and deliverers too.

OF the one hundred and seventy-five Congressmen elected this Fall, there have been but three representatives of our several million colored people chosen. This number will, however, without doubt, be increased to four. Only one colored man will be a member of the Senate, and his will be the seat once occupied by Jefferson Davis.

LIKE the stories of "William Tell" and "Cinderella" and "Whittington and His Cat," &c., the story of the benevolent old gentleman who pays the postage on letters turns out more than true. Mr. J. Gaylor, of the New York postoffice, reduces it to the prosaic reality of a circular which the postmaster sends to persons to whom such letters are addressed, thus giving them an opportunity to redeem their letters before sending them to the "dead" department.

MR. TYNDALL's materialistic views appear to have excited no little feeling among the orthodox believers of England. One of them, a "London Merchant" named Stokes, has prepared an elaborate argument urging on the proper authorities their duty toward Mr. Tyndall, which is to subject him to the penalty persons expressing blasphemous opinions, 9 and 10, Will. III., cap. 32." The penalty is there fixed at two years' imprisonment.

ALL the arrangements have been completed in the billiard match for $2,000 and the championship of the United States, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaux. Half the amount to be played for was posted with the stake-holders. The contest is to take place the last week in December. They are to play 600 points up, three ball, French caroms. The preliminaries were also arranged for the contest between Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe. They are to play 600 points up, French caroms, for $2,000, on the 11th of December.

THERE was quite a serious panic in the Franklin School for girls, Boston, Saturday noon, caused by an alarm of fire when many of the children were upon the stairs, out of the immediate control of the teachers. Those who were hurried to the ground floor ran for the door, but the forward ones were tripped by a corded mat in the entry, the result being a confused piling of a mass of children in the crowded and narrow passage. The teachers soon reached the place, and by their efforts restored order. Two of the girls of ten or twelve years of age were found to be so much hurt that after their parents were summoned they were sent home in carriages.

A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

A Horrible Scene—Decapitation of the Murderer of the German Consul.

(Correspondence of the Japan Gazette.)

HAKADOTE, Sept. 27, 1874.—On Friday evening notice was given to the consuls that at 9 o'clock A. M. of the day following Tazak Hidechika would be sentenced for the murder of the late Mr. Haber, Acting German Consul at this port, and that he would be executed at 10 o'clock in the jail inclosure. The sentence was read at the Saibansho, in the presence of the foreign consuls, Chief of Foreign Affairs, and Chief of Police. The prisoner was made to kneel with his head about four inches from the floor, so that he could not see the judge. It was agreed by Minister von Brandt and the Japanese authorities at Yedo that Tazaki Hidechika should be executed privately within the prison walls, believing that the ends of justice should be best promoted by this course, as the prisoner might, if any opportunity was offered, exhibit unseemly bravado. In bowing to signify that he understood, he struck his head against the floor, and as soon as his sentence was pronounced, he was rudely shoved out of the door, which was banged after him with great violence, the officer seeming to think that noise served to make the scene impressive. The prisoner was carried to the place of execution in a kago, guarded by twelve policemen. Inside, and in one corner of the prison inclosure, was a kind of small court, surrounded by a high wall and fence. At one side sat the witnesses, consisting only of the three foreign consuls and several native officers. In the middle was a trench, about six inches deep and three feet in length. The murderer was soon brought in blindfolded, and

MADE TO KNEEL ON A MAT

by the side of the trench; an officer then loosed his cords and tacked the clothes down about the neck, laid bare one knee, and arranged the hair, during which time the prisoner occasionally mumbled something, apparently addressed to the executioner, giving directions about his clothes. He looked pale, but did not seem much concerned. Two executioners stood by with their swords, which were dipped in water. First executioner advanced and struck, missing his aim and

HITTING UNDER THE NECK,

close to the shoulders; the body fell forward, with the head in the trench, seeming to suffer much. A second blow was struck, and then the assistant executioner advanced and delivered a heavy blow, which, being unsuccessful, a fourth attempt to sever the head from the body was made but failed. One executioner then took the head by the hair, and began to saw the head off with his sword in a most horrible manner, but was stopped by the chief officer. Water was thrown on the face, and in order to show the face to the witnesses, the head not being entirely severed, it was necessary to partially lift the body up with it. The body was covered with a mat, and Tazaki Hidechika had met with a dread reward. The time occupied by the decapitation was two minutes. As the head was not severed from the body as per sentence and according to Japanese custom, the question may be raised as to whether the failure was intentional or not, as Hidechika may have preferred to suffer more to having his head cut entirely off; as to the Japanese idea of disgrace I am entirely ignorant. Notice of the execution was posted in one place, written in Japanese.

"FOR PEOPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN,"
FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHNEIDER & KNOP.

Could heartlessness much further go?
Or impudence well be meaner?
Read the advertisement below,
From Monday morning's *Gleaner*:
"A stately residence to let,
With all conveniences replete,
For people without children."

Whoe'er the cruel sentence wrote
Has outraged Christ's injunction:
(Suffer them and forbid them not)
Doubtless with small compunction.
Go, tell the wicked man, in sooth,
How cold his words—nay, how uncouth—
"For people without children."

He pats his dog and pets his cat;
For them he has caresses,
But children must not cross his mat:
The best of pets he misses.
How blithe is life—ere youth is gone;
And yet how desolate, how lone
"For people without children."

Half wasted were the many joys
Which Heaven upon us showers,
If't were not for our girls and boys,
Our sprigs and buds and flowers!
Such thoughts, I ween, may not come nigh
To those who have a single eye
"For people without children."

Your next advertisement may date
From more contracted powers;
Four low, dank walls with narrow gate,
Which opes on Lethe's waters,
Ere then, improve the time in store;
Relent and open wide your door
To people, who have children.

Yorkville, October, 1874. H. O. PINE.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nnack, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF ITS CHARTER:

Premiums Received from November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$662,080 65	
On Fire Risks	213,675 52	
		$945,338 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1873		556,280 23
		$1,501,618 40
Premiums Marked Off as Earned from November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$737,080 97	
On Fire Risks	217,967 60	
		$955,048 57
Interest during same period, salvages, &c		96,821 53
		$1,051,870 10

Losses, Expenses, &c., During the Year as Above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$498,653 83	
Fire Losses	153,477 73	
Return Premiums	52,064 95	
Reinsurance	35,707 17	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c	55,061 83	
Taxes, State and Municipal Taxes	14,107 51	
Expenses	26,964 51	
		$746,069 51
		$305,800 59

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

$150,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1867	$176,812 50
184,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	202,715 00
325,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from Tax)	330,250 00
250,000	State of Kentucky Six Per Cent. Loans	265,000 00
75,000	City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent. Loan	75,000 00
50,000	City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loan	50,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,843 75
25,000	Western Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (guaranteed by Pennsylvania R. R. guarantee)	20,000 00
44,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	23,870 00
19,000	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 380 shares stock	20,805 00
6,050	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock	6,050 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares	2,560 00
40,000	American Steamship Co. Six Per Cent. Bonds	30,000 00
256,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city property	256,950 00
$1,480,000	Par, Market value	$1,514,656 25
	Philadelphia and Pittsburgh Railroad Stock	120,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	208,144 16
	Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other Debts Due the Company	81,014 19
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, estimated value	8,049 75
	Cash in banks, $128,605 41; in drawer, $483 66	129,089 07
		$2,060,953 38

Philadelphia, November 11, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of tax.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1874, certificates of which will be issued to parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December, proximo, free of tax.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, Henry P. Sloan, J. H. Catherwood, N. P. Shortridge, Andrew Wheeler, James C. Hand, Wm. C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Geo. W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, E. Frank Robinson, Samuel E. Stokes, Wm. G. Boulton, Ewd. Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Ewd. Lafourcadt, Jacob Riegel, T. P. Stotesbury, Jacob P. Jones, Jas. B. McFarland, S. McIlvaine, John H. Mitchener, A. B. Berger, Pittsb'g. D. T. Morgan, " W. S. Bissell, " THOMAS C. HAND, President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

Branch Office, Company's Building,
NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE,
P. A. MADEIRA, *AGENT.*

LONDON TEA HOUSE,

No. 18 Fifth Avenue.

CHOICE AND FRESH

Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Sugars,

SPICES, PICKLES, &C.,

JUST RECEIVED.

J. S. PATTERSON.

FURNACES, RANGES

Mantles, GRATES, &c.

JAMES OLD,
193 Liberty Street.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S Sporting and Mining Powder.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices, Safety Fuse constantly on hand.

ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, Nov. 18th. Wednesday, Nov. 18th. Wednesday, Nov. 18th.

The Best Bargains OF THE SEASON IN NEW DRESS GOODS

Medium and Finest Qualities.

NOTICE.

We have not allowed our assortment of Dress Goods to become incomplete or broken, on account of the unusually large quantities sold during the past few weeks; but will continue to refill our counters and shelves daily with everything new and desirable, at such exceedingly low prices that cannot fail to continue the great demand for the many bargains we offer.

BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS

At 25c, 37½c, 44c, 50c and upwards, the most decided bargains.

At 25c, Colored Alpacas, all the new shades.
At 50c, All-Wool French Merino, full width.
At 62½c, Black and Colored French Merinos.
At 50c, Garnet Colored Silk Poplins, worth 87½c.
At 50c, All Wool Black Cashmeres, worth 75c.
At 75c, 87½c and $1, Splendid bargains in fine Black Cashmeres, full widths.
At 12½c, Tycoon Repps, in medium colors.
At 12½c to 25c, Extra Bargains in Dress Goods, New Cashmeres, Merinos and Poplins.
Bright Colored Plaids, great variety.
Mourning Dress Goods, all kinds.

LATEST STYLES IN

Ladies' Made Up Suits,

Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Shawls, of every description.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,

JOS. HORNE & CO., 197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF

CHOICE GOODS

DURING THIS WEEK.

In view of the stringency in money matters, we are offering all classes of goods in each department of our business at the

Lowest Possible Prices,

FRESH LOTS OF

Ladies' Cloaks

OPENED EVERY DAY.

Misses' and Children's Cloaks,

LADIES'

SEAL SKIN CLOAKS,

SEAL MUFFS,

SEAL BOAS, SEAL CAPS,

Medium to finest quality, small regular and extra size Cloaks, plain and shaped, in stock, or made to order.

Children's Coney Cloaks, Muffs and Caps.

We are also offering an unequaled assortment of Ladies' and Children's

Plain and Fancy Striped Cash

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Lee,
J. F. Smith, George M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Rohne.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christian Lang, P. Hafenmann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. WEH, Vice President.
C. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

The storm of yesterday, while a grateful event to the coal men, and really of much importance to the general financial interests of the city, as, if we have a coal rise, nearly two millions of dollars will draw to this city by the sale of coal,—impeded general business, and drew down the list of applications at the banks. Still, no change in the general situation remains to be noted.

The meeting this afternoon of the sub-committees of ironmasters and puddlers, is important to the business interests of the city, as involving the question of the continuance or stoppage of our mills. We really hope our readers will not be influenced by outside persons, but will consider the interests of their homes and families, and so arrange as to prevent a lock-out.

—The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 7th instant amounted to 413,178 tons, and for the coal year, 16,358,511 tons, against 17,209,502 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 850,991 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 72,384 tons, and for the year 2,887,534 tons, against 3,070,976 tons the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 515,572 tons, and for the year of 19,248,975 tons, against 20,086,177 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 838,102 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 14th inst. the receipts of coal were 65,000 tons, the shipments 49,000 tons, leaving 120,500 tons on hand. The coal and coke tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad last week was 157,684 tons, and for the year 2,761,728. Of anthracite and bituminous there were 2,355,709 tons, and of coke 397,013 tons. This includes the tonnage of coal both east and west. Vessels during the past week have been in fair supply, with freights ruling steady at $1.35@1.40 to Providence, $1.60@1.75 to Boston, and 60 cents to New York. The tonnage for the first week of the present month is off a little from that of the previous week, and the probability is that it will weekly lessen to the end of the coal year, which for most of the large coal carrying companies will be the 30th of the present month. The supply of coal at the principal coal centres is quite full, so full, in fact, that the companies in the combination have agreed to reduce production for the month of November 25 per cent., notwithstanding the trade during part of the last month was checked by a short supply of water at the mines. The present prices of coal for the wholesale trade will undergo no further change this year.

—Since Treasurer Spinner's resumption of bank note redemption, he requires banks to forward greenbacks to keep up the five per cent. fund, instead of allowing them to forward other notes to be redeemed. This will, of course, tend to keep him more fully supplied with the means for redemption than under the old practice.

—The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says the volume of trade in cotton fabrics has not perceptibly increased, although the late weather has strengthened the market to some extent, and there are encouraging signs of good business for the next six weeks.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 68 Fourth Ave nue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	111¾	111¾
U. S. Sixes—1861—coupons	119½	119½
5-20 1862	114	114
20—1864	114	114
" 1865	115½	115½
" 1865 new	114	114
" 1867	118½	118½
" 1868—coupons	119½	119½
10-40's	112½	112½
Currency 6's	118½	118½
New 5 per cents.	112½	112½
40-40's—coupons	113½	113½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97½	97½
Erie	28	28
L. C.	97	97
C. C. & I. C.	37	37
St. Paul	36¾	36¾
Do. Pref	77	77
Michigan Southern	87½	87½
Do. Centrol	77	76¾
North Western Common	66½	66½
Do. Pref	90½	90½
Rock Island	101¾	100½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90	90
Pacific Mail	45½	45½
Western Union Telegraph	81	80½
Ohio & Mississippi	31½	31½
Quicksilver	32½	31½
Toledo & Wabash	32½	31½
Harlem	130	130
Chicago & Alton	101½	101
Adams Express	114½	114½
American Express	64	63½
U. S. Express		63
W., Fargo & Co. Express	80	80
Fort Wayne	118	118
Merchants Union Express	20	18
Hannibal & St. Joseph		26
A. & P. Pref.		

Lucius S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central	83	
" scrip	104¾	105
	94½	
Reading	91	
Oil Creek	61¾	
Lehigh Valley	62½	
Central Transportation	50	

A. V. R. R. 7-30

NEW YORK, November 17, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $1,299,666, and the customs receipts 197,0 0. The produce exports for the week were $3,365,299.

Money was firmer at 3½@4. Commercial paper is unchanged. Gold opened and closed at 111¾, with sales at 111¾. The carrying rates were 1 per cent.; borrowing rates 1@7 per annum to 1-32 per day. The clearings were $51,000,000. Sterling was weak and lower at 483½@483¾ for sixty days and 480¼@480¾ for sight. State bonds were active and higher. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. Government bonds were steady. Stocks generally were weak and lower. The decline at the close of business reached 1@2 per cent. The widest fluctuations were in Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific preferred, which were exceptions to the generaldecline. The former rose from 41 to 48½, declined to 46, and closed at 47. The latter rose from 14½ to 16¾, and closed at 16. Lake Shore and Wabash each declined 1½. Northwest preferred 1 per cent., Pacific Mail and Northwest common ¾ each. The sales of the day aggregated 240,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 New York Central, 5,000 Erie, 32,000 Lake Shore, 23,000 Union Pacific, 26,000 Northwestern common, 5,000 do. preferred, 25,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Wabash, 33,000 Ohio, and 5,000 Atlantic & Pacific preferred.

Government Bonds.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½@120; of '62, 112½; do of '64, 114½; do '65, 115½; do new, 113; do '67, 118¾; do of '68, 118¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 113½; currency 6s, 118½.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 95; Tennessee, old, 76; do new, 77; Virginia new, 58½; do old, 58; North Carolina, old, 29½; do new, 28½.

Stocks.—Canton, 60½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 80½; Quicksilver, 32½; Adams Express, 118½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Ex., 80¾; American Express, 64; United States Express, 63½; Pacific Mail, 45; New York Central, 97¼; Erie, 28¾; do. preferred, 45; Harlem, 130; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97¾; Northwestern common, 66¾; do. preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 100½; New Jersey Central, 107¾; St. Paul, 36½; do. preferred, 76; Toledo & Wabash, 32¾; Terre Haute, 7½; do preferred, 20¾; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 107; Lake Shore, 87½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64; Burlington & Quincy, 101; Panama, 97½; Illinois Central, 97; Union Pacific, 35½; Central Pacific, 65¾; Union, 90¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, November 17—5 P. M.—The weather throughout England is unchanged. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 per cent. Consols nearly 93¾; account 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 106½; do of '67, 109½; 10-40's, 104½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 94; Erie, 24¾@27; do. preferred, 44.

PARIS, November 17.—Rentes 61f 47½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, November 17, 1874.

Outdoor business was restricted considerably to-day in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, although, as is well known, it has not been much or best for some time past. There was a much firmer feeling in the grain markets, especially as regards Corn and Oats, under the influence of the rates from the west, and the same will apply to the hog product, and for the same cause. The grocery trade continues quiet, and, in general produce, trade is not what is usually is at this season of the year.

APPLES—The arrivals are increasing and stocks steadily, accumulating, and the market is dull, although prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.50 to $2 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice.

ASHES—POT—In kegs, 40 to 45c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@3½ ₱ lb.

BEANS—Continue dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, quotable at $1.90@2.25 ₱ bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Has fully established fact that the supply of Broom Corn is far less than last year, and that the recent advance is based on a scarcity either here or in the east. Both markets, East and West, are active at the advance, and the indications point to still higher prices. There is really no room for much talk on the question, what is here is in the hands of manufacturers, who have bought up all they could get, and are eager for more. We quote delivery at Hinkle's depot, short green, 8@9c; red tipped, 7@7½c. Rolled wanted.

BUTTER—The demand continues light; the retail trade fairly supplied, by the packages, the commission merchants say they are selling very little. We are informed that country store keepers in some sections have accumulated quite a stock that will be sent in as soon as an advance over present prices could be realized. Shippers make a great mistake in holding until an advance comes, and then in place of having fresh, sweet Butter, they have strong, low grades, that are unsatisfactory and unprofitable to all who handle it. We quote interior dairies as to be received, 18@20c; and fair at 18 to 26c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet but steady, and we can report regular jobbing sales at 10½@11c for Ohio Factory and 12½@13 for New York do.

DRIED FRUIT—There is but little doing as yet and prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—Are in full supply as such, quotable at 28 to 29c, and pickled at 20 to 25c, according to quality or brand.

FLOUR—Continues dull and prices are weak and drooping. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6 for Wisconsin's and $6.00@6.25 for Minnesotas; winters, $6.25@6.75 for family, and $6.75@7 for white. Ryo Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Our dispatches, both from New York and Philadelphia, report a strong feeling in Coffee, without, however, any quotable change in prices. New Orleans Molasses continues to decline, prices now ranging from 50@60c, owing to the past couple of weeks, and, as a natural consequence, Syrups are sympathizing. Sugars continue dull, with a drooping influence.

SUGAR:

Crushed	11¾	Standard A	10¾
Granulated	10¾	E Extra Standard A	10¾
Powdered	11¼	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8½@ 9¾

SYRUPS:

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	65@70
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	70@75

COFFEE:

Rio Good	20	6@21	Roasted 1 lb pkgs	25
Rio Prime	22	6@23	Roasted Java	40
Rio Fancy	24	6@25	Roasted Java	40

RICE:

Rangoon ₱ lb	7	6@7½	Patna ₱ lb	8@8½
Carolina ₱ lb	8	8½		

MOLASSES:

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@75
Trinidad	45		

GRAIN—There was a good attendance at the Corn Exchange this morning, but the fact that holders were not disposed to make concessions to effect sales, although a feeling of weakness ruled in the room soon checked the inquiry, and the slight advance was speedily lost and prices have since hovered between the lowest figures named. Mixed Corn is available, as it is well known the stock is limited; in White Wheat brands the heaviness and depression have not yielded, and no change is noted in any quotations. Oats were held to-day at an advance of 1@2c ₱ bushel, and we now quote, store lots, delivered, ranging from 62 for white, as to quality. New ear Corn also firmer; 68@70. New Shelled, 73@75, as to quality and condition. Rye continues quiet and steady, but there is not much call for it. Rye continues quiet, but little offering and not much wanted. No Spring Barley offering. Prime to choice, 85@90c per seller December.

HAY—Baled continues to come in sparingly and prices are firm and advancing; quotable by the car load, at $18@23, according to quality and condition.

POULTRY—This warm, wet weather is very unfavorable for dressed poultry. Live Chickens, 40@50c ₱ pair; by the coop.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues firm, under the influence of the advices from the West, and while prices have not yet fully quotable change since the date of our last report, the tendency, at this writing, is upward. Following are the current prices:

Hams—Extra's. C.	13	Lard-Prime Leaf in	9½
" R.	13	Barrels, ₱ lb	10½
Shoulders, Ex. S.	9½	Do., Refined Farmers	10½
Breast Bacon, S. C.	14	Do., bbls	10½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured	10½	Do., 3 ₱ cadies	11
Beef Tongues Sugar	10½	Do., 5 ₱ pails	11
" Cured, ₱ doz	75	Do., 10 ₱ do	10½
Bacon Shoulder	9	Do., 6 ₱ do	10½
Short Rib Sides	13½	Ham Sausage	15
Clear Sides	14	Lard Sausage	11@12
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.50	Catsup, Oil, per gal	1.50
Lard—Ref. in tces,	14½	Cheese, per lb	

POTATOES—Continue to come in pretty freely, and as the trade generally are well supplied, the market is dull, and prices are barely main aimed —some dealers, in fact, are willing to make a slight reduction, are sacking and storing. Peach Blows are still quoted, on track, in bulk at 80@85c, but a shade better could be had. Would be nearer the actual value, however, at 75@80c.

ONIONS—$3@3½ ₱ bbl.

RAGS—quiet and unchanged; good mixed, 2½@3 ₱ lb; wool-ys 3c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Country 7@7½c; city, 8@8½.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1874.

The Crude market continues to be reported quiet but steady, with sales at Parker, for immediate shipment, at 72½ ₱ bbl. The receipts by rail, although nothing, as compared with what they were during the summer, are larger than they have been since the first of October, and if the river should rise sufficiently to admit transportation by boat, which the prospects are favorable at this writing, the arrivals will be much larger still. Refined continues very dull, and the reports received to-day telegraphed to-day that there did not appear to be any inquiry from any source whatever. New York is still supported at 24½c, Philadelphia at 24c, and Baltimore, 10½.

What action will now be taken by the Conduit Pipe Company, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court, has not yet been demonstrated, but it is thought that their hands will be tied by a mere drop by any means. This decision, as a matter of course, necessitates delay, but the Company are determined to reach Pittsburgh some way. If one route is denied, they will seek out another.

The Barrel trade continues very dull, and prices are entirely nominal. If bargains in coopering are the arrivals by river will be heavy, adding to the already too large stock here.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL BY THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
Lockart & F	Brilliant O W	1,370
S W Stevenson	Campbell O W	1,235
J Rushnell	Model O W	1,116
J W McKelvy	Model O W	229
R S Duncan	Vesta O W	481
R S Duncan	Cosmos O W	469
Greer & C	Empire O W	477
Total		4,770

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—This day week we left our Flour market fairly active, more especially the low grades; the week has ended with the market at hardening prices, the arrivals not being up to the temporary demand; subsequently some improvement was established, under a more general inquiry, but the local trade operated cautiously, and the speculative room soon checked the inquiry, and the slight advance was speedily lost and prices have since hovered between the lowest figures named. Extra brands are held for a little, as it is well known the stock is limited; in Winter Wheat brands the heaviness and depression have not yielded, and no change is noted in any quotations. "Lines" a further concession was made, which very greatly regularized the trade, although it is, in many special articles that show the market to be greatly demoralized, and the prices accepted for such brands indicate a very great want of uniformity; in some instances great sacrifices have been made to close out invoices, but since Wednesday the depression has been stayed, and most holders evince a determination to resist any further decline, but the production is far too large of Winter Wheat brands and of Medium Spring for Extras for any trade, either domestic or foreign, to take up the productions; hence millers must, as they have always done, pay the best prices to correspond with Choice and Fancy State brands. We are well aware that special parties have purchased some lots on some reaction here, but with production still largely in excess of it, millers cannot expect that their purchases will pay them profits. It should be remembered that the bulkiness in Winter Wheat Flour is larger in the Summer than during the Winter months, hence with the continued large production, we see no immediate relief from the present unhealthy state of the market. Medium and Low grades of Minnesota Spring, again declined under general offerings. Old Superlative Extras are scarce and have ruled quite firm. Very few Rye Flours are now offered more freely, but could not be sold freely, owing to their being so much above the prices of really good Winter Wheat Family Extras; we allude more especially to brands held at $5 and upward. No. 2 and superfine have been in fair demand at irregular prices. The sales for part of the week are 46,141 bbls, against 47,771 bbls the corresponding week last year.

We have had since our last a fairly active but very variable Wheat market, but on the whole the business has been more satisfactory than during the previous week; the declined falling off in the receipts here and in the shipments from the lake ports and in the movement at the West, have exerted a considerable influence, and this, coupled with the somewhat favorable advices from Liverpool, per cable, has given holders a decided advantage and induced more speculative inquiry. A further decline in ocean freights, and some advance in Sterling Exchange, have contributed to the buoyancy and activity of the Grain markets generally. The movement, connected with the steamboat lines from this port, which will doubtless occur next Monday, has stirred up the shippers to some extent, and the prospects of the season and the course of the market. There is little doubt that foreign buyers are holding off in the expectation of a decline in prices both for hogs and the product, and the purchases in the open market on their account have been merely nominal. The offerings of Lard in this country are, comparatively speaking, bare of the principal articles of provision, as evinced by the daily purchases of car lots for distribution throughout the East and South. Packing at country points has been decidedly small since last month's report, but will be actively prosecuted during the coming week. Advices from the middle portion of Indiana represent the hogs as being in very fine order and in good condition, while reports from the South-east portion indicate that the hogs are not so numerous as anticipated, and that they are generally much below former seasons. This may be due to the fact that packers of some places have contracted for them at low figures and have fed them on the corn very at current figures to fattening their contract hogs for future delivery. In Eastern Iowa packers report the packing for the season about 250,000 hogs gross—but they are not yielding hard proportionate to other seasons. The weather for feeding, however, is excellent, and the hogs are doing rapidly. They expect the bulk of the hog crop in that section to be marketed between November 30th and December 25. Advices from the apple crop are quite low, though indicating a falling off in the weight and yield of last as compared with last season. The exports of provisions continue very large, though understood to be largely of product manufactured on contract on account in different sections of the country, or previously contracted for and not yet shipped. During the week, quotations for meats in the Liverpool market show a decline of about 3d on all descriptions, while prices of pork and lard show an appreciation of 6s to 6d on the former and 6s on the latter. The speculative work in the Liverpool market are now understood to be for new. To-day—The market was quite active during the early part of the day, and prices strong. Orders to purchase were quite numerous, and buyers were compelled to advance their views in order to fill them. The sales were very large for export, but prices were well maintained, which had a considerable influence in establishing values. Toward the close of the day the market was dull, but prices exhibited little alteration.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates, 3,300 head arrived and sold at 7@7½c for Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 6@6½c for fair to good do., and 5@5½ ₱ gross for common, as to quality.

Sheep were without material change. Eight thousand head sold at 4½@5½c ₱ lb gross, as to condition.

Hogs were higher; 6,000 head sold at $10@10.50 ₱ 100 lbs net.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago

CHICAGO, November 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 spring 96c; No 2 86@89½c spot; 89c seller November; 89½c seller December; No 3 85c; rejected easier at 81c. Corn closed dull and easier; 78c spot or seller November; 73½c seller the year; new No 2 held at 72½c; No 3 at 70c. Oats in fair demand active and prices advanced; 50@c bid spot; 49¾c seller bid November; 49¾c seller year; rejected 48@48½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 88c. Barley dull and unsettled; $1.24@1.28 spot; $1.26 seller December.

PROVISIONS—Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $10 cash or seller the year; $10.55 seller February. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; closed easier at 6½@6¾c. The receipts of Hogs were 20,000 head; shipments 8,000. Cattle: Bulk meats firm; partly cured shoulders in demand at middles 9½@9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

CORN MEAL—Firm at $3.75.

On change this afternoon wheat closed at 89½@89¾c seller December. Corn 77¼@78c seller November; 73¾c seller the year. Oats 49¾c seller November.

New York

NEW YORK, November 17.—Flour less active; prices unchanged. Receipts 15,000 bbls. Wheat closed steady. Rye flour firmer at $4.25@4.75. Corn meal steady; western $4.15@4.75. Wheat opened steady with a moderate inquiry, but closed heavy and lower; No 1 spring 96c; No 2 do 91c; No 3 do 85c; No 1 red winter $1.07; No 2 do $1.03; No 1 white $1.10; No 2 do $1.06; receipts 19,000 bush; sales 60,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee at $1.03; No 1 Chicago $1.05; No 2 do $1.01; No 3 do 95c; rejected 85c; No 1 Canada $1.10; No 2 do $1.06; receipts 11,000 bush; sales 30,000 bush. Corn dull and lower; receipts 23,000 bush; mixed western 80@82c; yellow western 82@83c; white western 83@84c; receipts 24,000 bush; mixed western 80@82c; white western 83@84c. Hay firm; shipping 85c. Hops firm. Coffee firm at 19½@19¾c. Sugar dull at 7½@8½c. Molasses dull at 45c. Rice dull but unchanged. Petroleum steady; refined in bbls 23½c; crude in tanks 20c. Tallow steady at 8½@8¾c. Eggs steady at 28c. Turpentine firm at 35½c. Pork firmer at $10.50@10.60 for mess. Cut meats firm; pickled shoulders 7½c. Middles firm; long clear 11c. Lard closed heavy; prime steam 13½c. Butter firm; western 24@31c. Cheese demand fair and market firm; common to prime 12½@15½c. Whisky dull, heavy and lower at $1.03@1.07½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Flour: stock small; there is a moderate local supply and moderate inquiry for Cuba; double extra $4.50; low treble extra $4.65@4.87½; good do $5@5.25; choice do $5.50@5.75; family $6@6.50. Corn meal: supply and demand moderate; yellow and white $3.10. Oats in good supply and demand; 56c for white; 53c for mixed. Bran in light supply; demand fair and firmer at $1.15. Hay: choice is scarce at $27; prime $26. Pork in better supply and weaker at $20@20.50, 1yr; bulk meats scarce; shoulders 8@8½c. Bacon scarce and held at 10, 11@11½c. Hams: old sugar cured 12½@13½c; no new. Lard scarce; tierce and keg 13½c. Sugar: still and weaker; good fair to prime 7½c; yellow clarified 8½c; white 10½c. Molasses in good demand and advanced; prime to choice 50@55c. Rice in moderate supply and demand; $4.60@4.90 choice western $4.00. Coffee active and in better demand; Rio in prime 18½@19c. Corn meal scarce at $3.15@3.25.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1.05@1.08. Corn firm; car 62@63c; shelled 66c. Oats firm at 54@56c. Rye active at 90@91. Barley steady at $1.20@1.30. Pork firm at $10.50. Lard dull firm at 8½c. Bulk shoulders 7½c; clear sides 11½c. Whisky steady at $1.06.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; amber $1.07½. Corn dull at 82c. Oats firm at 53½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 17.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Whisky steady at 98c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 17.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm at $4@7.50. Wheat firm. Corn firm at 90c. Pork, Lard and Bacon—no stock. Bulk meats firmer.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, November 17.—Wheat firm: No 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.20. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley steady at $1.40.

Live Stock

BUFFALO, November 17.—Beeves: receipts 1,065 head, making the total for the week 3,219; run very light; quality fair; average good to common; the attendance of buyers was good, and the market opened moderately active at 4c advance on last week's prices; about 1,400 were disposed of; sales of 500 Illinois steers ranging 5@6c, 1,297 lbs at $3.62½@4.68; 500 Ohio steers ranging 5@6c, 1,351 lbs at $3.43@5.75; 96 Kentucky steers averaging 1,215 lbs at $5.50; 200 Michigan steers ranging 5@6c, 1,094 lbs $3.90@4.87½; 200 Indiana steers ranging 1,227@1,236 lbs at $3.62½@4. Sheep and lambs: receipts 800; good sacrifice all around feeling in the matter. Merchants at the West will not buy or ship but to fill orders. Shipping grades of Steers are quoted at $3.65 ₱ cwt, and unless there is some great change in the Western trade is lost to this city.

Considerable falling off in the quantity of Wheat in sight, and this with the colder weather stimulates the demand, and the market closed strong and fairly active; the exports of the week are 2,000,000 bushels against 807,507 bush the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

Chicago Provisions Trade—Weekly Review.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The week just closed has witnessed a marked increase in the trading of provisions, mainly of a speculative character. The weather has been cooler and more favorable for slaughtering, yet the amount of each product offered was considerably limited. It is understood that considerable product has been contracted for November delivery by the packers, and they now look for the main manufactured surplus of importance to fill them all, and at the same time meet the current wants of the trade. Our previous dispatches of each day receive orders from their customers in all sections of the country for the purchase of *fairly cured meats.* It may as well be stated plainly that these will be scarcely obtainable, as the stock is really too salable, as it is well known the stock is limited; in Winter Wheat brands the heaviness and depression have not yielded, and no change is noted in any quotations. "lines" a further concession was made, which very greatly regularized the trade, although it is, in many special articles that show the market to be greatly demoralized, and the prices accepted for such brands indicate a very great want of uniformity; in some instances great sacrifices have been made to close out invoices, but since Wednesday the depression has been stayed, and most holders evince a determination to resist any further decline, but the production is far too large of Winter Wheat brands and of Medium Spring for Extras for any trade, either domestic or foreign, to take up the productions; hence millers must, as they have always done, pay the best prices to correspond with Choice and Fancy State brands. We are well aware that special parties have purchased some lots on some reaction here, but with production still largely in excess of it, millers cannot expect that their purchases will pay them profits. It should be remembered that the bulkiness in Winter Wheat Flour is larger in the Summer than during the Winter months, hence with the continued large production, we see no immediate relief from the present unhealthy state of the market. Medium and Low grades of Minnesota Spring, again declined under general offerings. Old Superlative Extras are scarce and have ruled quite firm. Very few Rye Flours are now offered more freely, but could not be sold freely, owing to their being so much above the prices of really good Winter Wheat Family Extras; we allude more especially to brands held at $5 and upward. No 2 and superfine have been in fair demand at irregular prices. The sales for part of the week are 46,141 bbls, against 47,771 bbls the corresponding week last year.

We have had since our last a fairly active but very variable Wheat market, but on the whole the business has been more satisfactory than during the previous week; the declined falling off in the receipts here and in the shipments from the lake ports and in the movement at the West, have exerted a considerable influence, and this, coupled with the somewhat favorable advices from Liverpool, per cable, has given holders a decided advantage and induced more speculative inquiry. A further decline in ocean freights, and some advance in Sterling Exchange, have contributed to the buoyancy and activity of the Grain markets generally. The movement, connected with the steamboat lines from this port, which will doubtless occur next Monday, has stirred up the shippers to some extent, and the prospects of the season and the course of the market. There is little doubt that foreign buyers are holding off in the expectation of a decline in prices both for hogs and the product, and the purchases in the open market on their account have been merely nominal. The offerings of Lard in this country are, comparatively speaking, bare of the principal articles of provision, as evinced by the daily purchases of car lots for distribution throughout the East and South. Packing at country points has been decidedly small since last month's report, but will be actively prosecuted during the coming week. Advices from the middle portion of Indiana represent the hogs as being in very fine order and in good condition, while reports from the South-east portion indicate that the hogs are not so numerous as anticipated, and that they are generally much below former seasons. This may be due to the fact that packers of some places have contracted for them at low figures and have fed them on the corn very at current figures to fattening their contract hogs for future delivery. In Eastern Iowa packers report the packing for the season about 250,000 hogs gross—but they are not yielding hard proportionate to other seasons. The weather for feeding, however, is excellent, and the hogs are doing rapidly. They expect the bulk of the hog crop in that section to be marketed between November 30th and December 25. Advices from the apple crop are quite low, though indicating a falling off in the weight and yield of last as compared with last season. The exports of provisions continue very large, though understood to be largely of product manufactured on contract on account in different sections of the country, or previously contracted for and not yet shipped. During the week, quotations for meats in the Liverpool market show a decline of about 3d on all descriptions, while prices of pork and lard show an appreciation of 6s to 6d on the former and 6s on the latter. The speculative work in the Liverpool market are now understood to be for new. To-day—The market was quite active during the early part of the day, and prices strong. Orders to purchase were quite numerous, and buyers were compelled to advance their views in order to fill them. The sales were very large for export, but prices were well maintained, which had a considerable influence in establishing values. Toward the close of the day the market was dull, but prices exhibited little alteration.—*Inter-Ocean.*

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HOME NEWS.

The "Exchange."

At a meeting of the Corn and Produce Exchange held yesterday morning the President appointed the following committees:

Membership—R. D. Elwood, M. F. Herron and Wm. Culp.

Finance—J. C. Honck, John Hood and O. M. Head.

Rooms—John Rose, Henry Rea, Jr., and Wm. Culp.

Standards—A. M. Marshall, O. M. Head and John Hood.

The initiation fee was fixed at $5.00, and the members stepped up promptly and deposited with their Secretary, Mr. Robert Duff.

As there was no more business the Exchange adjourned.

That Sewickley Shooting.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An article has appeared in the city papers recounting the adventures of a party out hunting near Sewickley, stating that during the "excitement of the chase" one named Lee Smith had accidentally shot another member of the party. Since the appearance of said article I have been called upon by nearly every friend and acquaintance, to "tell them all about it"—"how it happened," &c. For the information of those who have not had an opportunity to have their minds set at rest on the subject, I would say that the individual referred to was not me. I have not been out hunting this summer, and don't intend to go. I would also say, in the language of the immortal "Bill," "He that steals my purse steals trash," but he that steals my good name (even to go hunting) robs me, &c. Respectfully,

LEE S. SMITH.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

A Safe Blown Open at Curwinsville.

On Monday night the First National Bank of Curwinsville, six miles above Clearfield, was entered by robbers, and a blast of powder applied to a safe without the large vault which, when discharged, blew the large plate glass front of the bank into atoms. The noise was so great that it aroused the cashier who lived on the opposite side of the street, who, in company with his son, repaired to the bank building, but only in time to see the burglars make their escape. There was $5,000 in the safe besides a quantity of notes, but nothing was carried away as the alarm was so great that it soon attracted a large crowd. Large crowds continue to enter the vault but it was unsuccessful. The would-be thieves are still at large.

OUT THE WINDOW.

A Defendant Jumps From the Mayor's Private Office to Virgin Alley and Escapes.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mathew Bolinberg appeared at the Mayor's office for a hearing on a charge of adultery and bastardy, preferred against him by Paul Staph. He had been previously arrested, and gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for a hearing, Mr. Sowlsberg becoming his bondsman. The Acting Mayor being detained by business, did not arrive at the office until about four o'clock, or a few minutes after. The prosecutrix, defendant, counsel and witnesses were all on hand, and patiently awaited the arrival of the magistrate. Just a few minutes before he reached the Temple of Justice, Bolinberg and his attorney, Wm. Reardon, stepped back into the Mayor's private office, where a young lady, Miss Hattie Hamilton, who was interested in another case, was sitting. They remained there but a minute or two, when Mr. Reardon came out again into the front office, where he had been but a few seconds, when the young lady referred to came rushing out also, and exclaimed, "Oh! there is a man jumping out the window in the back office." The Clerk hastened in, and sure enough, Bolinberg had thrown up the window looking on Virgin alley, and leaping out, had made his escape. When the Acting Mayor arrived, and was informed of the facts in the case, he declared the defendant's bail forfeited.

HELD TO BAIL.

An Alleged Counterfeiting Case.

James Porter had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner McCandless, on a charge of passing a twenty dollar counterfeit bill on the Market National Bank of New York, at the store of Mr. Rahenkamp, on Saturday night. It is alleged that the defendant went to the store at the time named, where he bought a lot of goods and paid for them, receiving a receipt for the same, after which he ordered the package sent to Mrs. Waters on Gibson street. It is further alleged, that at that time he gave his name as Johnston; also, that when he purchased the goods, he had a mustache. An information being lodged against him yesterday by Herman Willis, a young man who clerks in Mr. R's store and of whom the purchase was made, Officers Harris and Miller proceed to the house where he was stopping and made the arrest. When he was taken into custody he gave his name as James Porter and had his mustache shaved off, but he was identified by the prosecutor as the man who had passed the counterfeit note. The defendant claimed that he had received the bill from a man in Allegheny and that he was ignorant of its worthlessness, and said he would be able to show that he was innocent of the charge.

After hearing the testimony in the case he was held in $500 to answer to Court.

SHOT ON THE STREET.

A Difficulty in a Saloon Ends in a Shooting Affray.

Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning a difficulty took place at Weil's saloon on Fifth avenue opposite the Court House, which resulted in the shooting and possibly fatal wounding of a colored man by the name of Frank Hodge.

It appears that Jay, with a white man whose name could not be learned, were in the room, when harsh words were passed between them, and on going out on the pavement, the white man drew his revolver and shot Hodge. The ball took effect in the back part of his head, passing through the skull, where it lodged. The wounded man was taken to the Central Station, when Dr. McAvoy was summoned, who made an examination, but on account of the nature of the wound he was unable to ascertain the exact locality of the ball. He was unable to say whether it would prove fatal though there was a possibility of the recovery of the victim. After attending him Hodge was removed to his home by officer Welsh. The man who did the shooting is still at large, but the officers are making every effort to effect his arrest.

At two o'clock this morning a man was arrested, supposed to have done the shooting, and he is now in the lockup. It is thought, however, that the wrong party has been captured.

THE WAHL TRAGEDY.

The Confession of the Crime by Myers —He Makes a Full Statement of the Entire Affair—His Acquaintance With Murray—What They Had Been Doing Before Coming to Pittsburgh—The Blame Attached to Murray.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Detective Seth Wilmott, accompanied by Mr. Van Baalen, keeper of a second-hand store, on Fifth avenue, called at the jail to interview the murderers of Farmer Wahl, a dispatch having been received sometime during the forenoon from the Chief of Police, of Detroit, Mich., stating that a man named Myers had broken jail at that place a few days previously, and only two or three days before he was to be hung for the crime of murder, of which he had been convicted. The telegram hinted that perhaps the Myers arrested here might be the one they wanted in Detroit, and it was for the purpose of ascertaining if this was the case that the parties went to the prison. Myers did not prove to be the man referred to in the telegram, so Detective Wilmot began conversation with him as to his former place of residence. He said he had come from Indianapolis, Indiana, where he had been doing laboring work. He came through Toledo on his way to Cleveland a short time ago, and between Toledo and Cleveland he fell in with Murray. After a brief acquaintanceship Murray professed to have plenty of money, and said he knew how to make it. In Cleveland, Murray stole two overcoats, which Meyers stated were pawned at Susman's pawn shop on Wylie avenue, after their arrival here. He also told of a number of burglaries which were committed by Murray, as they were on their way from Toledo to Cleveland.

When asked about the Perrysville road murder, he responded that things looked rather dark, and then confessed that Murray fired the fatal shot which resulted in the death of Mr. Wahl. He conversed rather freely on the subject, and said he held the horses while Murray attacked the parties in the wagon; that his companion did not intend to kill any one, but had been drinking during the afternoon and evening and was a little nervous, and his revolver was discharged before he knew it. He then stated that Murray demanded Mr. Wahl's money and was told he had none to surrender. There was but one shot fired according to his testimoney and when they left their victim they were not certain that he had been seriously hurt, though they thought he was wounded.

It appears as they went out the Perrysville road, they drank at different saloons rather freely, having taken both beer and whisky. After the murder had been committed they started for their boarding house on Third avenue, where they arrived about eleven o'clock.

Meyers stated that he had never committed any murder and attached the entire blame to Murray, who, he said, had drawn him into this trouble. He claimed not to have any pistol and said the murder was committed with a revolver, which Murray had bought since he came to Pittsburgh. He seemed deeply concerned about his mother, who lives at Leavenworth, Kansas, and was very anxious that she should be kept in ignorance as to his present condition.

After the conversation closed, Murray was interviewed, but he was non-committal.

In the confession Meyers stated that he did not make the statements which he had made in the hope that they would benefit him in the least, but because the facts bore so heavily upon his mind that he could not help making a clean breast of the whole affair. Further developments in this case will be looked for with interest, and no doubt other things will come to light which are, as yet, not revealed.

Elegant Seal Sacques

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

H. G. Sheasley, Venango county, bankrupt. On petition, anorder was made directing the assignee to sell at private or public sale a general stock of groceries, notions, &c., in store at Franklin; also all notes and book accounts.

R. F. Milford, Butler county, bankrupt. A petition of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., solicitor for Porterfield & McCombs, petitioning creditors, for an order on the assignee to pay the amount advanced to secure costs, and for an allowance for services as such solicitor was presented and ordered to be filed.

Rubley, Adams & Co., city, bankrupts. On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., an injunction was granted against the German American Bank, et al. with leave to move for the dissolution of the same before the fourth Monday of April next.

E. G. Sheasley, Venango county, bankrupt. The issue raised on the exceptions filed to the proof of claim of Jacob Sheasley, a creditor, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Newell Pier, Corry, Erie county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

McDaniel & Co., Cannonsburg, Washington county, bankrupts. On motion of John W. Donnan, Solicitor, an order was made for the sale of unsettled book accounts. The assignee presented a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens of Wm. Smith & Son et al., creditors, and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

William Andrew, Mercer county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order for a final hearing upon the same before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

In the case of Robert E. Devore, indicted for counterfeiting, on motion of Mr. Parvience an attachment was issued for two witnesses.

In the case of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs. Peter Haterman, an order was made setting aside the sale of real estate to Daniel Wenke.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

Jno. McKinley was tried on an indictment for passing counterfeit money at Parker's Landing. He was acquitted and honorably discharged. District Attorney Reed, in his address to the jury, stated that the defendant had already been in jail for a period of eighteen months, awaiting trial, which was sufficient punishment, and asked the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The case had been heard once before but the jury failed to agree.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the United States vs. Perry Johnson, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

The cases of the United States vs. John H. Stewart were continued.

There being no case ready for trial the Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock, when the civil list will be taken up and the cases thereon disposed of.

State Supreme Court.

(Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.)

ADMISSIONS.

On motion of John M. Thompson, Washington D. Brandon, Butler county, on motion of J. L. Bigham, Thomas B. Alcorn, of Allegheny county; on motion of E. B. Dougherty, Joseph F. Dunlap, of Beaver county; on motion of J. W. K. Monroe, Joseph M. Ogleve and Uniontown were admitted to practice in this Court.

George B. Washabaugh, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. John Grinnell, Isaac Grinnell, and Jno. T. Stauffer (landlord), and Jno. K. Ewing, Esq., defendants in error and defendants below. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Fayette county. Argument concluded by Boyle for defendant in error.

Silas Ullom and John Hughes, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. William Carpenter, administrator of Henry Rom, defendant, in error. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Sayers for plaintiff in error, and Hughes contra. This was an equitable action of ejectment to enforce the payment of purchase money, brought by Henry Rom against Silas Ullom and John Hughes.

Williams et al vs. Roms administrator, error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Sayers for plaintiff in error and contra.

Keenor vs. Pennington. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Crawford for plaintiff in error, and Buchanan contra.

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Garlow et al vs. Sicklesmith et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff in error and Buchanan contra.

Winternitz vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Lawrence county. Argued by Winternitz for plaintiff in error, and McComby contra.

Johnson vs. Huese. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Purman for plaintiff in error, and Black contra.

Chadwick's Appeal. Certiorari to the Orphans' Court of Greene. Argued by Purman for appellant, and Wilson contra.

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[Before Judges Ewing and White.]

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John Forsythe vs. George G. Farrow. Rule in arrest of judgment discharged and Sheriff directed to proceed, &c.

J. B. McKinney vs. James Potts et al. executors of John Karns, deceased, a replevin suit. Verdict for the defendants and that there is rent in arrears amounting to $696.25, with interest, and they further find that the value of property destrained is $1,300.

The case of Riddle et al. vs. W. H. Brown, is still on trial before Judge White.

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Galway vs. Marshall.
Scully vs. Fowler.
Andrews vs. P. C. & St. L. R. R. Co.
Cochran vs. Alexander et al.
J. F. Cluley vs. John Phillips.
J. B. Cluley vs. same.

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[Before Judges Stowe and Collier.]

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McGeen vs. Wadsworth et al.
Bahmer Bros. vs. Earles.
Boyd vs. Dolan et ux.
Boatman's Fire Insurance Co. vs Brennan et al.
Gwinner for use vs City of Allegheny.
Beader vs. Sumner & Co.
Hartupee & Co. for use vs. McDonald.
Kreeling vs. The "Comet."
Hickman admr. vs. Blackmore et al.
Canfield vs. Wallace et al.
Gillispie and Co. vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
Rosebury vs. Collins.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.
Same vs. Same.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

A. Fecke, of the Third ward, Pittsburgh, pleaded *nolo contendere* to selling liquor without license, charged by Clemens Kreuter.

F. A. Myers was convicted on three indictments, for selling liquor to minors and one for selling on Sunday. Mrs. S. A. Aber was the prosecutrix.

James Kinlin pleaded guilty to fornication and bastardy, charged by Barbara Barthsolf.

Jacob Lonters pleaded guilty to one indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, and Michael Glitsch, charged with two indictments with selling liquor to minors, on oath of W. B. Ross, plead *nolo contendere* to one indictment and a *nol. pros.* was allowed at the instance of the prosecutor on the payment of the costs by the defendant.

J. B. Frobe, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, was acquitted. The prosecutor was James W. Hamilton.

In the case of August Geisler, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, the jury is out. The prosecutor is Joseph H. Turner.

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James Campbell.	Henry Tool.
John Herner.	Fred Guckert.
Henry Schupe. (4)	Thos. Kerr.
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INVESTIGATING THE CHIEF.

His Claim for Services in October—The Negative Testimony Given Last Night —The Payment of His Salary Recommended.

Last night the sub-committee of the Police Committee, appointed on Monday evening to investigate the claim of Chief Irwin for compensation for services rendered during the month of October, met in the office of the City Clerk. The members present were Messrs. Haines and Zern, and Chief Irwin was also on hand to watch the ebb and flow of the investigating tide. Quite a number of witnesses had been summoned, including Chief Engineer White, Assistant Hamill, the detective force, Clerk Hartzell, the reporters of the press and others, but only a few of them were on hand. Mr. Haines stated the object of the meeting, and asked the Chief if he had any witnesses whose testimony he would like to have placed on record. The Chief said he had not, and added that he had received no notification of the meeting except what he had read in the morning papers. Clerk Merrow replied that he had in the morning sent a notice to the Central Station for the Chief, and the natural supposition is that if he had been there during the day he would have received it. He subsequently acknowledged that he had got the notice. He then stated that he had been on duty during the entire month of October, and said that the committee could do as it pleased, it made no difference to him what conclusion was arrived at, and he didn't care, only for the members of the committee as gentlemen. In their official capacity he did not recognize them, or any one else, to him. Mr. Haines suggested that it would be well enough to have the Acting Mayor present. The chief answered that the Acting Mayor had nothing to do with him, and he only considered himself responsible to Mayor Blackmore. The investigation did not last over an hour, and throughout, Chief Irwin, while showing the greatest respect, at the same time displayed the most profound indifference to everything. The examination was finally commenced, and the first witnesses sworn were members of the morning press. John N. Neeb stated that he visited the Mayor's office at different times from two o'clock in the afternoon until eight or nine o'clock at night, and that during the month of October he did not remember having seen the Chief at all at that place. S. Ritchie stated that during the entire time he could only recollect having seen the Chief but once. Captain Reed, of the Central Station, said the Chief called to see him whenever he had any orders to give, but as far as he knew, orders were not issued. He knew nothing about it. Edward Magee, day watchman in Municipal Hall, said he had not seen Mr. Irwin more than once, and Mr. Locke, of the evening press, testified substantially the same. It is understood that the witnesses agreed that the Chief might have often visited the Mayor's office and not been seen by them. The investigation was then postponed until this morning at ten o'clock, when the civil list will be taken up and the cases thereon disposed of.

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Tully McIntyre. (6)	
J. Keifer. (et al.)	

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pay 200 per cent. a month. Sendfor particulars. Tume bridge & Co., Bankers, Wall St., N. Y. d48

LIST OF LICENSES

AND

TRANSFERS OF LICENSES

To Sell Liquors in

ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

Granted by the County Treasurer, in November Term, 1874.

WHOLESALE

Berg Henry, North avenue, Verona borough.....$100
Bertsch Levi, 217 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Cronnonnie Mary, Penn avenue, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from A. Cronnonnie.....5
Donaldson J. L., 378 Penn avenue, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Enrich Adam, 292 Ohio street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, transfer from Peter Rusler.....5
Fry M. J., Frankstown avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Glynn Martin, 130 Webster avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Hicker Peter, 571 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Heidelheimer.....5
Knipschield A., Butler, near Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Knipschield A., 748 Penn avenue, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Kane W. C., corner Butler and Forty-eighth streets, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Klein M. & Co., 12 and 14 Wood street, Second ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Stern & Klein.....5
Lohr John, Grand avenue, Millvale borough, transfer from John Shetler
Merten Fredk., 178 Wylie street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from David Byres.....5
Maloney Michael, Evergreen road, Shaler township.....100
Morrow Samuel, 2,844 Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from L. Steiner.....5
MacKeon, Thompson & Co., 195 Liberty street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Shanton John, 82 Diamond street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Stoltz John, 17 East street, Third ward, Allegheny.....100
Schiffhauer R., 231 Center avenue, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Seaman Jno., 722 Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Sterns H., 197 First avenue, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Stendl Enoch, corner Mayer and Gable, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Williams Daniel, corner Fifth avenue and Brady, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100

RETAIL.

Arthurs James, eating house, 76 Twelfth street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from John M. English.....5
Andrews Ed., eating house, Penn between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....5
Adolph Isaac, tavern, 5 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. G. Waldhauer.....5
Adam Mark, eating house, 608 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Andrews Ed., eating house, Penn between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from P. Duffy.....5
Alsop George, tavern, Pittsburgh and Washington road, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Anderson Williams, eating house, 1249 Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Blakely Isaac, eating house, 273 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, transfer from G. W. Exler.....5
Birdell Andrew, tavern, Brownsville road, Lower St. Clair township, transfer from D. Jarvis.....5
Brown James C., tavern, 217 Federal street, Second ward, Allegheny, transfer from Wockla.....5
Burns John, eating house, 726 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from James Heaton.....5
Bond Chris., eating house, 229 Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from A. Gernest.....5
Bucher, John, tavern, corner Washington and Twelfth streets, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from J. V. Froebe.....5
Bolinger, Philip, eating house, 424 Bingham street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh.....5
Byrne, Jerome, eating house, 305 Webster street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Berg, Henry, tavern, North avenue, Verona borough.....100
Bush, William, eating house, Fourth street, First ward, McKeesport.....100
Buckley, Margaret, eating house, corner Church alley and Clay street, Pittsburgh.....100
Bergner, Martin, eating house, Chestnut street, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Berberich, Henry, New Brighton road, Second ward, Allegheny.....100
Berg, Wm., tavern, Carson street, Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Brennour, A., tavern, 35 Frankstown avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Brown, Patrick, tavern, 20 Smithfield street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Byers, David, eating house, 46 Webster street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Cappe & Fowler, tavern, 3 Fourth street, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from James White.....5
Cook, W. H., eating house, 431 Liberty street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Carroll, Mary Ann, eating house, Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
McAllister A. B. eating house, Third street, First ward, McKeesport.....100
Carlson & Hanley, eating house, 631 Penn avenue, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from M. Wallace.....5
Nill Dennis, eating house, Fourth street, Third ward, McKeesport.....100
Nevil James, eating house, 537 Penn avenue, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from John Schilling.....5
Ohlinger Caroline, eating house, 1210 Washington street, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Ohlinger.....5
O'Brien Edward, eating house, 2028 Sarah street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Ohlinger.....100
Ostermaer M., eating house, 174 Seventeenth street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Ohlinger.....100
Pollock William, tavern, 105 Water street, First ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from G. Rhodes.....5
Pershing Thomas, eating house, 209 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny, transfer from S. Morsler.....5
Poules J. M., eating house, Grant street, Thirty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from W. Schmitt.....5
Pittsfield George, tavern, 116 Smithfield street, Third ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Placke Fred, eating house, Webster avenue, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Printy William, eating house, 46 Liberty street, First ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Quitter Laurence, tavern, Forty-second street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....300
Reuter Wolfgang, eating house, Third ward, Allegheny, transfer from J. Gotthardt.....5
Dougherty Thomas, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Howly.....5
Davis Evan, tavern, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Edward Davis.....5
Drerr Jacob, tavern, Amanda avenue, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Deitrich Richard, eating house, corner Sarah and Twenty-eighth streets, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dipple Henry, eating house, Second, Third and Market streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....300
Dittler J. F., eating house, 223 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Downey John, eating house, 22 Ross street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dougherty J. P., eating house, corner Arthur and Wylie streets, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dietz Jacob, eating house, 1311 Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dore John, eating house, Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Elsesser Adolph, eating house, 142 South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, transfer from T. Moeller.....5
Englehart Peter, eating house, Grant avenue, Millvale borough.....100
Ellefson Ed., eating house, 346 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....100
Eisenbies Chris., eating house, Washington avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Folke Chas., eating house, 322 Liberty street, Third ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from A. Peterson.....5
Campbell Bros., tavern, 162 Lacock street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, transfer from Jas. Scott.....5
Crozier, Emma, tavern, 210 Wylie street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from A. P. Crozier.....5
Connell, T., eating house, 49 Chestnut street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, transfer from J. F. Smith.....5
Carlin, Peter, tavern, Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from P. Duffy.....5
Cesare, Louis, eating house, 51 East street, Allegheny, transfer from P. Shafer.....5
Culien, P. F., tavern, 45 East Diamond, Allegheny.....300
Cavana, Daniel, eating house, Wineliddle street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Clark, Kate, eating house, Penn avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Connolly, Ehes., tavern, Elizabeth road, Coreopolis township.....100
Cray James, eating house, 2,608 Sarah street, Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Colton Michael, eating house, Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Calhoun J. C., eating house, 385 Robinson street, Fourth ward, Allegheny.....100
Clelland Joseph, eating house, 529 Mary street, Twenty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Detzel Frank, eating house, 57 Third avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, transfer from J. Gotthardt.....5
Dougherty Thomas, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Howly.....5
Davis Evan, tavern, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Edward Davis.....5
Drerr Jacob, tavern, Amanda avenue, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Deitrich Richard, eating house, corner Sarah and Twenty-eighth streets, Twenty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dipple Henry, eating house, Second, Third and Market streets, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....300
Dittler J. F., eating house, 223 Fifth avenue, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Downey John, eating house, 22 Ross street, Second ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dougherty J. P., eating house, corner Arthur and Wylie streets, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dietz Jacob, eating house, 1311 Washington street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Dore John, eating house, Butler street, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....100
Elsesser Adolph, eating house, 142 South Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, transfer from T. Moeller.....5
Englehart Peter, eating house, Grant avenue, Millvale borough.....100
Ellefson Ed., eating house, 346 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....100
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Detzel Frank, eating house, 57 Third avenue, Third ward, Allegheny, transfer from J. Gotthardt.....5
Dougherty Thomas, Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from C. Howly.....5
Davis Evan, tavern, Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh, transfer from Edward Davis.....5
Drerr Jacob, tavern,